

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 293.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	339
EDITORIALS:	
Foreign Ships and American Registration, . . . . .	341
The Irish Prospect, . . . . .	342
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Gas Question in Philadelphia, . . . . .	343
Narrative of the Greeley Expedition, . . . . .	344
The Superiority of New York, . . . . .	344
POETRY:	
Winfield S. Hancock, . . . . .	345
WEEKLY NOTES, . . . . .	345
REVIEWS:	
Bolles's "Financial History of the United States,"	
2d Volume, . . . . .	346
Cable's "The Silent South," . . . . .	346
Tolstoi's "War and Peace," . . . . .	346
ART NOTES, . . . . .	347
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	347
PERIODICAL LITERATURE, . . . . .	349
SCIENCE NOTES, . . . . .	349
COMMUNICATIONS:	
The Proposed New Art Club and the Penn Club, . . . . .	350
A Denial from Mr. Hewitt, . . . . .	350
PUBLIC OPINION, . . . . .	350
EARLY AMERICAN COLLECTIONS, . . . . .	350
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	351
DRIFT, . . . . .	351

\*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 719 Chestnut Street to No. 921 Arch Street.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

\*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

\*THE AMERICAN is on sale every Saturday morning at the following stands: Central News Company, Fifth and Library Streets; Herald News Stand, Ledger Building; Continental Hotel News Stand, Ninth and Chestnut Streets; and F. A. Cullen, No. 107 South Broad Street.

## French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, \$5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, Part I., 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,  
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE APRIL ATLANTIC

Now ready, contains articles by

JOHN G. WHITTIER.  
*Revelation. A Poem.*  
HENRY CABOT LODGE.  
*Gouverneur Morris.*  
SARAH ORNE JEWETT.  
*The Dulham Ladies.*  
JULIAN HAWTHORNE.  
*Problems of the Scarlet Letter.*  
WOODROW WILSON.  
*Responsible Government under the Constitution.*  
CHARLES HENRY PHELPS.  
*Shylock vs. Antonio. A Brief for Plaintiff on Appeal.*  
HENRY JAMES; CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.  
*Continuations of Serial Stories.*  
Other Essays, Poems, Contributors' Club, etc.

35 CENTS; \$4.00 A YEAR.

### Voyage of the Jeannette.

THE SHIP AND ICE JOURNALS OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER GEORGE DE LONG, U. S. N. Edited by his wife, EMMA DE LONG. With a steel portrait of Lieut.-Commander DE LONG and numerous illustrations. New Edition in one volume, 8vo, \$4.50.

One of the most thrilling of all the records of Arctic exploration,—a record of wonderful adventure and valor.

\*For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

### MANUFACTURERS.

## The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.,

ABRAHAM BARKER, PRESIDENT.  
WM. WHARTON, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.  
WHARTON BARKER, TREASURER.

## MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

## THE WOOTTEN LOCOMOTIVE, INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

## EVERY VARIETY OF TRACK SUPPLIES.

P.-O. Box 905. OFFICE, 125 S. Fourth St.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Works, Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

### MIRRORS, ETC.



## McCLEES.

SPLENDID BRIDAL PRESENTS, ENGRAVINGS, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

NO. 1417 CHESTNUT STREET,  
(Above Broad.)

### FURNITURE.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,  
DEALERS IN

## FURNITURE, BEDDING,

AND

## DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

### DRY GOODS.

Darlington, Runk & Co.,  
MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.  
General Dry Goods for Ladies' Wear.

AND HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

1126 CHESTNUT STREET 1128  
PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST VALUE. THE LOWEST PRICE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A BIG OFFER. TO INTRODUCE them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO. 23 Dey St., N. Y.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE MAN OR Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary \$75. per Month and Expenses. Carrying outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER-WARE Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

## EDUCATION.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. Department of Arts. II. Towne Scientific School. III. Wharton School of Finance and Economy. IV. Course in Philosophy. V. Course in Music. VI. Medical School. VII. Dental School. VIII. Veterinary School. IX. Law School. X. Biological School. XI. Department of Philosophy.

REV. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,  
University of Pennsylvania.  
West Philadelphia, Penna.

## MANUFACTURERS.

## Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND  
SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-  
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

## SHOEMAKERS.

## Kunkel &amp; Griffiths,

(Successors to Waldo M. Claffin.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGES-  
TED BY PROF. MEYER,

Nos. 11 AND 13 NORTH NINTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A REFINED**  
German Family at Lelpsic  
Germany. Excellent opportunity for parents wishing  
to have their children educated in Europe. For parti-  
culars address BERNHARD GERHARD, 58 Arndtstrasse,  
Lelpsic, Germany, or W. P. GERHARD, 6 Astor Place,  
New York City.

## DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,  
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY  
**DRY GOODS**

STORES:

Eight and Market, Eighth and Filbert,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN.

Among those who have recently contributed to THE AMERICAN are:

Theodore Child, Paris.  
William H. Hayne, Augusta, Ga.  
John B. Tabb, St. Charles College, Md.  
W. M. Davis, Harvard Univ.  
John V. Sears, Phila.  
Joseph Jastrow, Johns Hopkins Univ.  
D. O. Kellogg, Vineland, N. J.  
Edwin R. Champlin, Westerly, R. I.  
P. B. Peabody, Faribault, Minn.  
W. P. Holcomb, Johns Hopkins Univ.  
Samuel Williams Cooper, Phila.  
Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Phila.  
W. N. Lockington, Phila.

Prof Edward J. James, Univ. of Penna.  
Mrs. Eliz. Robins Pennell, London.  
Prof. J. T. Rothrock, Univ. of Penna.  
Cyrus Adler, Johns Hopkins Univ.  
Principal Leslie W. Miller, Penna. Museum Art  
Schools.  
Prof. Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.  
John Leyland, London.  
Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk.  
J. G. Rosengarten, Phila.  
Richard E. Burton, Johns Hopkins Univ.  
Miss Elizabeth McCall, Bryn Mawr College.  
E. P. Cheyney, Univ. of Penna.  
Herbert Welsh, Phila.



FORGET-ME-NOT.

VICK'S  
FLORAL GUIDE,

Not simply a dry Catalogue, but a work of nearly 200 pages,  
colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the  
best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of

## SEEDS AND PLANTS,

and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Price  
only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

## Remington Standard Type-Writer.

WHY EXPEND TWICE THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY IN  
WRITING!

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business  
men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with  
the pen.

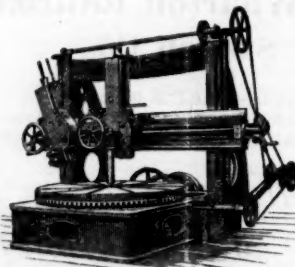
IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 Page Pamphlet Mailed Free.

Correspondence Solicite



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, SOLE AGENTS,  
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.



## WILLIAM SELLERS &amp; CO.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-  
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or  
Country Seat, Over 1500 acres under cultivation  
growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural  
Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds  
and directions for culture, in English and German  
for teall applicants.

## SHOEMAKERS.

JOHN PARKER, JR., & CO.

20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST. (NEAR CHESTNUT.)

## LADIES' SHOES.

Fine and Medium Grades. Ready made or to meas-  
ure. Hand-made shoes we call by their right name.  
Only Agents for EDWIN C. BURT & Co.'s Fine  
Shoes For Ladies and Children.

20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., PHILA.



# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XI.—NO 293.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE death of Mr. Miller, of California, will probably reduce the Republican majority in the Senate only temporarily. The Governor of the State is a Democrat, and will appoint a gentleman of his own party to fill the vacancy. The Legislature, however, is Republican on joint ballot, and if it meets it will choose a Republican to take Mr. Miller's place. The next Legislature will be chosen in September of this year, and will elect for the full six years, beginning March 4, 1887.

The death of Mr. Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, deprives the South of a Republican member of sterling quality. Mr. Hahn was a native of Bavaria. He was a Unionist through the period of the war, and welcomed the restoration of the national authority in Louisiana. He was a man who was regarded with esteem by his political opponents as well as his friends, and it will be hard for the Republicans of the state to replace him with as good a representative, even if they are permitted the opportunity to do so at a fair election.

MR. PUGH and Mr. Kenna in the Senate have been laboring to defend the policy of this Administration in the matter of withholding official papers, against the able attacks of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Wilson. The Vermont Senator is not a man to leave unanswered any reply which really meets his own argument. The logical and combative instincts are too strong in him for that. But he does not seem to be moved by what either of these gentlemen have said to take the floor again. Mr. Kenna, who is the youngest member of the Senate, made by much the brighter argument in the President's defence. There was one point in which he might have spoken with much force, but which he avoided. It is charged that he and his friends of the Democratic party are exceedingly anxious to have the President keep from the light of day the documents in which they have brought unsustained charges against Republican officials. It is charged more specifically that the two Democratic Senators from West Virginia have especial reason to hope the public eye will never fall upon the documents they submitted as reasons for the removal of an internal revenue official in that state. Why did not Mr. Kenna meet this charge specifically, declare there were no documents on file whose publication would bring the blush to his cheek, and call upon the President to waive his objection as to communicating the papers in that case? That sort of argument would have told with the public, which now only asks why the youngest Senator takes the floor in reply to Mr. Edmunds, while his seniors keep silence. Why this superabundance of zeal and eloquence from West Virginia?

THE Senate Committee to investigate the question of undervaluations has already collected evidence enough to show how outrageously our tariff laws are nullified and the revenue defrauded by false invoices, and especially by French and German importers and their American agents. Several remedies have been suggested, one being the creation of a board of appraisement in New York, and another the establishment of the right of any Custom House official to purchase any invoice at ten per cent. advance on the value specified. This latter device has been found quite effectual in several European countries, and would be preferable to the moiety plan for the encouragement of informers.

The only final remedy must be that suggested by Mr. Manning. Our *ad valorem* duties must be converted into specific at the same rate. The difficulty in the way is that the Tariff reducers will try to convert this transaction into a plan for robbing the Tariff of its protective features. As such the *Times* of New York welcomes it, in spite of the general unfriendliness of Free Traders

to specific duties. But if Mr. Manning can give the protected manufacturers and the still greater body of Protectionists any solid assurances that this trick will not be permitted, we think he will have their support and that of the honest importers in making the change. As he now must see, his original circular on the subject causes a very genuine alarm, which the temper of the House of Representatives justifies.

THE investigation of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company's relations to Mr. Garland and certain members of Congress has not brought much that is new to light, but it fully confirms all that has been said to the discredit of the company. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that it was mainly an association of politicians, who were induced to come into it by the proffer of a valuable interest for a small consideration, and that the connection of these men with it was sought because of their ability to aid it by the use of their political influence. Whether this group secured Mr. Garland's selection as Attorney-General, no one but Mr. Cleveland can tell. It is certain that his appointment was welcome to them as securing them the aid of the Department of Justice in prosecuting their schemes, and that they at once began to extract from him a promise that he would bring suit to have the Bell patents declared void. It also is clear that Mr. Garland promised them this with some reluctance, while arranging at the same time that the Solicitor-General would take it up in his temporary absence from Washington.

That Mr. Garland was a particularly corrupt and unscrupulous man has not been proved. But it has been shown that he was weak enough to be used by a set of schemers; and it is not that kind of man who should be the Attorney-General of the United States.

THE investigation into the circumstances attending the election of Senator Payne of Ohio, has already furnished a large amount of circumstantial evidence of bribery. It is proven that members of the legislature who were heavily in debt and too poor to pay their board bills, became very easy in money matters after deserting Mr. Pendleton to vote for Mr. Payne. One man paid off several mortgages on his newspaper property. Another who had found it difficult to borrow a dollar, was seen with a large roll of bank notes. It was evidence of this kind which effected the exposure of the Tweed Ring. Enough has been shown in the present case to satisfy the country that Mr. Pendleton would have been elected Senator if money had not been employed to corrupt his supporters.

MR. MORRISON'S Tariff reduction bill continues to run the gauntlet of the representatives of the interests it affects. The wool and woolen industries and their workmen have had especially notable hearings. The latter were very outspoken as to the effects of the proposed tariff, and one of them showed that he knew more about the present status of the law than Col. Morrison did. A Youngstown iron-worker told the committee "you cannot rate the American workmen by the amount of beef and bread consumed. He merits more than this, and he will have it. He must have clothes for his wife and education for his children, and you must not take from him the opportunity to earn these by discriminating against him. What we demand of you is that you shall do no act that will deprive our manufacturers of our own markets, and thus prevent us from earning a living." To this Mr. McMillin, of the committee, replied by a disingenuous reference to the import of pauper labor by certain manufacturers, ignoring the fact that Congress, with the concurrence of the manufacturers generally, had forbidden such immigration.

Another instance of gross disingenuousness was the insistence that the representative of the producers of iron ore in Lake Superior should answer either yes or no to the question whether the increase of the duty on ore in 1882 had been followed by a rise in wages. It was well known to the questioner that the rise in the duty, owing to the depressed condition of the market, had affected neither prices nor wages.

THE House Committee on Education has fixed April 21st for the consideration of Senator Blair's bill to extend national aid to education. This is taken as showing a purpose to defeat the bill if possible; but if its friends in the House are strong enough they can bring the Committee to its senses. It is quite within the power of a majority to order the report of the bill by the beginning of April, and we hope they will not fail to do so. It is a piece of gross discourtesy to the Senate to treat in this way a bill which has passed that body by a great majority of the votes of both parties. Such a measure should have been considered promptly, and reported within a reasonable time, especially as this Committee on Education has absolutely nothing else to do. Should such a motion for a prompt report be offered in the House, it should be accompanied by a call for the yeas and nays. If the bill is to be smothered in this way, every member of the House should be held to his responsibility in the matter.

THE House Committee on Banking has been hearing an argument from a number of philanthropic people in favor of a Post Office Savings Bank system. The case of the New York savings banks was especially urged as showing the need for a government guarantee. Nearly four and a half millions of dollars has been lost to depositors in that state by the dishonesty of the managers of savings banks. This is not much more than one per cent. of the deposits in that state, but the effect in discouraging not only such deposits but the very habit of saving is much more serious. For this reason, if for no other, it was said the government should do as much for its poorer people, as England, France and Canada do for theirs.

We have not a very high opinion of savings banks as depositories for the savings of the poor. We think that building and loan associations are much better in every way. But in the absence of these, we should be glad to see a national savings bank system established in connection with the post-office system, and embracing not all but the more important post-offices. There is, however, one difficulty in the way: what is government to do with the money it thus receives? In England an investment is found for it by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the national debt. France and Canada are borrowing countries, and are glad of access to these small accumulations. America alone has no use for them. It is not possible to invest them in our government bonds to advantage, and it would be a delicate business for the nation to create a privileged list of state, municipal and corporation bonds for such a purpose.

THE same question of the scope and limits of government action comes up in Philadelphia in connection with the disposal of the gas works. Shall the city sell or retain the works? It would be convenient to have the money for a new water supply by an aqueduct from the upper Delaware. And it is said, "why should the city manufacture gas rather than refine kerosene, or mould candles for its people?" There is a very serious difference. Our supply of candles and oil does not come to us through pipes laid on the streets which belong to the city. Nor is there any monopoly connected with the supply. If we do not like one brand of oil or make of candles we betake ourselves to another. But we cannot well have rival gas companies tearing up the streets as preliminary to competition in the price and quality of gas. For these reasons the gas supply is and must remain a monopoly, which the city will do well to keep in its own power.

As for the proposed aqueduct for a new water supply, that can be secured without either increasing the debt of the city or

adding to the burdens of our taxation. If the city will guarantee a private company six per cent. for an aqueduct approved by its own engineers, and will reserve to itself all the revenue above eight per cent., it will get both its aqueduct and the means to buy it from the capitalists who build it. Or it might make a contract with such a company to buy water from it at a specified rate for each house, and levy that rate by taxation. It is certainly safe to say that there is no need to sacrifice the gas works for the sake of a better water supply.

It was a providential circumstance that the *Oregon*, where she was run into and sunk, was not far out at sea, and in the midst of heavy weather. In such case the loss of life would have been appalling, and nothing in the catastrophe is more a matter of concern to the public than the evidence it affords of the peril of ocean voyages even in the "crack" boats. So large a ship, if struck sharply amidships, in the vicinity of her fires and machinery, is practically destroyed, and her water-tight compartments, while they may keep her afloat a little while,—on a smooth sea,—will not save her. People who fancy themselves entirely safe on these great vessels, running the ocean ferry, must realize that they are taking a risk, always,—one greatly increased, of course, by the demand for fast running and quick trips.

It seems that the officers and look-outs on the steamer were shockingly negligent: no other hypothesis sufficiently explains the failure to see the approaching schooner, and avoid the collision.

The great strike on what is known as the Gould System of railways is an instance of the injudicious use of the power which association confers upon workingmen. There was no question of hours or wages at stake. There was nothing that called for arbitration or even concession. The only grievance was the dismissal of a man from the Texas Pacific road because—as was believed—he had been absent from his post to attend a meeting of the Knights of Labor. That this was the real reason for his dismissal was not known. On the suspicion that it was, thousands of men on that and a related road ceased working, and those who continued at their work were threatened with the most serious consequences to themselves and their families. In some cases, violence to person and to property was offered.

In this case the strikers have alienated rather than attracted public opinion, and the prospect that these roads may resume operations without them is contemplated with no regret. Little as Mr. Jay Gould is liked or respected, it is felt that in this case his managers stand for justice and fair play in resisting these demands.

THAT boycotting is not likely to remain in the hands of the working-classes only, is shown by the action of the merchants and farmers at Hastings, Nebraska. They are disgusted with the treatment they have received from a railroad which runs through the place, and they have resolved to extend no further patronage to it until they get satisfaction. As the town is happy enough to be situated at the junction of two railroads, the boycotting may be effective. But the worst oppressed places are those which have but one such connection, and which cannot resort to this remedy.

THE *Evening Telegraph*, of this city, with a very fine touch of courtesy, mentions THE AMERICAN as "having originated and published the most remarkable scheme of finance ever promulgated outside the walls of a mad-house,"—meaning, as we infer, the proposal to maintain protective duties and to use surplus revenue, if any should accrue, for the relief of State and local taxation. Perhaps the *Telegraph* may learn in time that the plan of distributing surplus is fifty years old, and therefore was not originated by THE AMERICAN, though we shall always be glad to be known as having earnestly argued in its behalf, under the circumstances existing in 1883-85. It may also be well enough to mention to our contemporary that the United States Senate, by a vote of more than three to one (36 to 11), has within a few days passed a bill doing in substance what THE AMERICAN has urged—i. e., aiding the



States by using the national surplus. We have no reason to complain, at present, of a want of appreciation of the arguments which we have been presenting, unless it should be esteemed more important to have the approval of the *Telegraph* than of the Senate of the United States.

THE "Soldiers' Orphans' Schools" of Pennsylvania, maintained by the State, are under fire. It is charged that several of them are thorough "Dotheboys Halls," such as *Mr. Squeers* carried on and *Nicholas Nickleby* had to endure. Investigations by the Governor and Attorney-General, by the Grand Army of the Republic, by the newspapers, and others, have been set on foot, and details have been printed showing that the charges are in part sustained, the school at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, being especially open to reasonable complaint.

The fact is that these schools had reached, some years ago, the period when they should have been drawn to a close. Necessarily, children who were orphaned by the war, even in its last year, are now 21 years old. But the schools have been maintained, and have been used to take children born since the war closed, whose fathers saw service in it. This was not their original purpose, but a plausible argument has been made in behalf of it, and it has been effectively "worked up" by the private parties who carried on the schools, and who found it a source of profit. These parties, standing close to the controlling influence in this State, have been able to prevent the Legislature, as the question of continuance arose from time to time, from voting to close them up, and under such circumstances it is not surprising that their management should prove to be discreditable. That is the uniform experience, everywhere: the fruitage of jobbery is scandal.

NOTHING is more notable at this crisis than the self-command displayed by the Irish people and their representatives in Parliament. We find *United Ireland* exhorting Irish tenants to submit to the extortion of unjust rents, and even eviction, rather than peril Home Rule by a general "strike against rents." And now Mr. Parnell has exhorted his countrymen to forego their public celebration of St. Patrick's day—the great annual festival of the Irish Celts—rather than do anything which would needlessly irritate their Orange countrymen. The Orangemen miss no opportunity to annoy and irritate them. But they are to be more magnanimous as acknowledging a bond of common Irish nationality which the Orangemen repudiate. If he were truly an Irishman he would take no offence at the celebration of St. Patrick's day. The Celtic Church which Patrick founded was as much outside "the Roman obedience" as is any modern Protestant Church. And no one of the great missionaries who christianized western Europe has impressed his character upon his converts in such a lively way as Patrick did upon the Irish.

A PROMINENT Liberal Member of Parliament writes from London under date of March 4th, 1886, as follows:

"There is great difference of opinion in this House on the Irish question, and although we Liberals are quite willing to give the Irish a very large amount of local self-government, we never shall consent to give them a separate Parliament, and if Gladstone proposes it, it will wreck him."

THE radicalism of this Parliament in England has found a second illustration. The vote for the maintenance of the London parks at national expense has been refused in committee. These enclosures exist almost exclusively in the West End, where the common people have but little access to them. Parts of them are actually locked up from everybody but the owners of the fine mansions in the neighborhood, who are furnished with keys. Other parts are monopolized practically by the butterfly population of London's Mayfair. The people visit them only when they come in a mob to hold an open air meeting of some sort. In this view of the case it is not surprising that Parliament is inclined to let London take care of its own parks. It is said, indeed,

that this would put an end to their use for meetings. Why it would, we do not see. It is Londoners, and not the people of the nation at large, who make up these meetings. Their rights would be just as good in municipal as in national parks. Their meetings would have been shut out of the parks long ago, if the government had dared to do so. What England did not dare, London will not.

#### FOREIGN SHIPS AND AMERICAN REGISTRY.

THE question of admitting foreign ships to registration as American is one which is seldom out of sight. Some hardened Free Trader, or tender slip of the "Revenue Reform" growth, or weak-kneed professor of Protection, is fairly certain to jump up with it at least once in three months, and having called attention to the fact that our ocean commerce has lost ground, to propose that therefore we should sacrifice what remains of it, and break up our ship-building industry into the bargain.

This sort of argument is naturally enough invoked to support Mr. Cameron's job of letting in the ten ships singled out for favor by his bill. As it cannot be denied that to let in one man's ten is to let in any other man's ten, or fifty—unless this is a government existing simply to oblige and serve Mr. Cameron's circle of friends,—the excuse is made that the reversal of the well-established and faithfully-maintained policy of American registry for American ships would be a matter of no consequence, and need awaken no opposition. The loss of our prestige in ocean commerce, the inroads made by our European competitors, especially England, upon our carrying trade, are summoned as supporters of the theory that it is now just as well to abandon what we have as well as what we have not,—to make the surrender complete by presenting our competitors with the hammer as well as the handle.

Now what are the facts in regard to American shipping? The industry of misrepresentation concerning it,—such as is now invoked to aid Mr. Cameron's little bill,—is one of the notable features in the whole business. One pretence is that the merchant marine of the United States is practically destroyed. Suppose we look at the figures on this point. The total number of American vessels of every description, sail and steam, in 1885, was 23,963, their tonnage being 4,265,934. Now in tonnage there has been practically no decrease at all since the war. Taking the twenty years 1866 to 1885, inclusive, the total tonnage has averaged 4,320,000, and has not varied very much, up or down.

This, therefore, settles the fact that our merchant marine is not only not destroyed, but practically has not diminished. But it will be said it has not grown. Let us inquire on that point. It has not grown in sailing vessels: it has grown in steam vessels. The number of steamships carrying the American flag, (and therefore built by American workmen), was never so large as now, nor was their tonnage ever so great! In both particulars we have gained. In 1868 we had 3,619 steam vessels, with 1,199,415 tonnage; in 1885, we had 5,399 steam vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 1,494,917, and in no year between 1868 and 1885 was the number or tonnage equal to these latter figures.

Now this is a growth,—not rapid, of course, but steady. That it has been slow is a fault? And whose fault? Let us consider that later. That it is a favorable growth no person acquainted with commerce will fail to know, for he will know of course, that the history of ships and ship-building in the last twenty years is a history of change from sail to steam for propulsion, and from wood to iron for material. And here we reach another important feature in this case,—the increase of our iron ships. It might be supposed that they had diminished in number. That is another misconception. There were more iron ships built (completed), in the United States in 1885 than in any previous year, and their tonnage was greater! Yet 1885 was a dull year, and it is true that ship-builders lamented a discouraging prospect for new contracts. Notwithstanding that, they finished in 1885 84 new iron vessels, to carry 44,028 tons, when the largest return they had ever before made

was (1882), 43 vessels and 40,097 tons. (In 1877 they showed but 7 new vessels, and 5,927 tons. That was indeed a time to try their nerve.)

It therefore appears that our total merchant marine has practically shown no diminution since 1866; that the wooden and sailing vessels have decreased; that steamships and iron ships have steadily increased and showed a higher result last year than ever before. Now are this commerce and this industry worth saving, or should they be exposed to harsher competition, and greater discouragements? Shall we open American registry to foreign ships, and abandon the protection of our coasting trade? Shall we close our seaboard ship-yards, and give up the art of ship-building, except so far as the lake and river men may be able to preserve it?

These questions are for the friends of American industry in Congress to consider. Meanwhile let us dwell a moment on the grievous fault which we have committed in not fostering our ocean commerce, and not bringing up to the point of successful competition with the other maritime nations our fleet of iron steamships. We should have been able, it is true, not merely to maintain our total tonnage but to increase it, not merely to show some growth in steam and iron vessels, but such a growth as would have maintained our relative position in ocean commerce. Why have we not? Simply because we have refused to our ocean lines every sort of fair play. While railroads have been endowed lavishly, ships could not get even a decent compensation for carrying the mails. The prejudice against them has been a mania, fomented, of course, by the very people who now clap their hands with glee to see a Pennsylvania Senator deliberately propose to cut the Protection dikes. We have seen how other nations fostered their ocean shipping until it could maintain itself,—how they are still doing it, and hoping meanwhile that we will continue to neglect and discourage ours. We have seen how even a moderate appropriation for carrying the mails has been withheld by a narrow-minded official, truckling to the anti-commercial prejudice. All this we have seen, and yet some profess surprise that our commerce has not grown faster! Is it idiocy or hypocrisy?

To give the fight away now, because, under such harsh treatment, our ships have grown but slowly, may be Mr. Cameron's idea. But we appeal to the sense and pride of the American people from such a scheme. If our commerce has held its own, if our ship-builders have learned how to use iron and employ steam, let us now aid them instead of stabbing them. It has not been the American method to betray its own work-people, or to strike down its defenders after they have made a long and brave struggle.

#### THE IRISH PROSPECT.

EVENTS have moved with great rapidity in the last six months. The most hopeful friends of the Irish cause would not have ventured to predict last September that a British ministry would now be debating what was the best shape for a Home Rule bill. It is not so many years since Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Parnell and his associates to jail for refusing to regard the Land Bill of 1881 as the final solution of all Irish difficulties. To-day the same statesman is considering how to buy the Irish landlords out, and hand over the island to the government of their tenants.

The course upon which the Grand Old Man has entered is one of extreme risk and difficulty. He has undertaken to close his political career with a measure which may becloud all his past successes by its ignominious failure, or which may be the crowning glory of a great career. It is just such a step as the believers in his sense of justice expected of him years ago. We can say nothing better of him than that in the long run he justifies the highest expectations. As we said years ago, of the three or four men who hold the fortunes of Europe in their hands, Mr. Gladstone is the only one who is governed by his conscience,—the only one who can be counted upon as sure in the long run to move on toward righteousness. The war upon Arabi Bey was a great trial to this faith; but his recent brief retirement from office brought out the

fact that in that matter he was overborne by his colleagues. Mr. Goschen's authority with the Whig section of the Cabinet was too much for him.

His enemies are on the watch for every indication that his present colleagues may overbear him in his proposals for Ireland. The despatch we got last Monday is in accordance with their hopes. But whatever may have been the disagreements of the Cabinet with regard to the matter in hand, these did not touch the essence of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. It was not Home Rule but the expropriation of the Irish landlords that was under discussion. On that point we should be glad to see Mr. Gladstone's plans defeated entirely. There is no need to buy out the Irish landlords. To do so would be to cause their withdrawal from the country in great measure. Now while it is perfectly true that the great stretch of power they possess through the absence of any other employment than farming, has brought out the meanness and the tyrannical spirit in a considerable number of them, it is not true that Ireland can afford to lose them. They are not aliens, or very few of them are such. They are Irishmen—an integral part of the Irish people, and in the existing condition of things they are necessary to its completeness. Many of them bear honored historic names. They possess a large share of the wealth, the culture, the political experience of the country. They are capable of being re-nationalized under a better and more peaceful order of things, and of rendering great services to a self-governing Ireland. Just as we see no need of driving out the people by emigration, so also we see no need of driving out the landlords by expropriation.

It has been an unfortunate feature of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy thus far that it has fostered clan jealousies in Ireland, and has burdened the landlords with much more than their share of the responsibility for Irish misery. If he will now leave them to get on as they best may with the new Irish Parliament, he will render a great service to Ireland. That Parliament will be anything but the reckless, radical and socialistic body that some unhappy people prophesy of it. It probably will be a much more conservative body than the British Parliament it leaves behind at Westminster, and the landlords will have a legitimate share of influence in its deliberations.

The notion that some special provision must be made for the safety of the Protestants of Ulster under Home Rule is another delusion which stands in the way of immediate action. Close observation of the state of things in Ulster shows that the Orange clamor in that quarter is only confusing the real situation. Of the 1,738,884 inhabitants of Ulster, 831,784 are Roman Catholics. This leaves a majority of only 75,670 to the Protestants,—chiefly Episcopalians and Presbyterians. As all the Roman Catholics are nationalists, and at least 100,000 Protestants are so, the nationalists are a majority in the province, as they showed by electing a majority of the members of Parliament last year. The resistant elements, which would kick against the establishment of Home Rule, are probably about 400,000 in all, and are concentrated in Antrim, Northern Down, and the northeast corner of Armagh. After five years of Home rule had shown them that their Roman Catholic countrymen had no intention of setting up the Inquisition, this minority would dwindle into insignificance, and the constituencies which voted for Tory members last year would be as national as the rest.

The Presbyterians outnumber the Episcopalians in Ulster, and except in rare cases they are neither Orange nor Tory. There is an old nationalist tradition among them, dating from "the 98," which Dr. Henry Cooke's influence never quite exterminated. It was they who organized the conspiracy of the United Irishmen, which came to grief in that unhappy year, and many families among them cherish the memories of ancestors who died on the scaffold as martyrs in the cause of Irish independence. Both before and since the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, the Presbyterians have been treated as an inferior class by the Irish government. It was not until the close of last century



ry that they were allowed to sit in Parliament. It was not until well on in our own that the marriages performed by their clergy were recognized as valid. Although a very considerable share of the wealth of the provinces is in their hands, they make a very inconsiderable appearance in the list of unpaid magistrates, to whom its government is entrusted. There has been very little recognition of their worth as an element of the population in later times, and in earlier times they were so ill-treated that a majority of them left Ulster for America. They have had many grievances in common with their Roman Catholic countrymen, and they will have a better position under Home Rule than they ever held under the alien rule of England.

That the hope is shared by many of them is no secret to those who have watched the drift of Ulster opinion. A majority of their ministers are against Home Rule; but the effort to rally them with unanimity to oppose it brought out the fact that a considerable and determined majority are of another mind. These look forward to the new era for Ireland without fear and with confident hopes. Ten years hence this minority will be the majority of the General Assembly, and the Scotch-Irish colony will have taken its former place among the defenders of Ireland's national rights.

#### THE GAS QUESTION IN PHILADELPHIA.<sup>1</sup>

PROF. E. J. JAMES has made an admirable contribution to the discussion of the proposed sale of the Philadelphia Gas Works in his paper on the Relation of the Modern Municipality to the Gas Supply, read before the Philadelphia Social Science Association in February last. The subject is one of such immediate and passing importance that the paper has been printed in a large edition, and it is being distributed in the quarters where it will do the most good, among Councilmen, the city authorities, the newspapers, the friends of good municipal government. The Social Science Association has more than once done its best work in defeating bad or improvident legislation, notably in the case of Mr. R. C. McMurtrie's overwhelming onslaught on a new code,—the proposed revision of our statutes was never heard of again,—Mr. McMurtrie quickly talked it to death. Prof. James can hardly hope for another equally easy victory, for against his strong array of argument and his convincing proofs, there are banded the syndicate, ring, speculators, and men seeking to make money out of the proposed sale, and with them are united, oddly enough, the pseudo and even the real reformers, who want to strip the municipality of its most important functions. Philadelphia ought to have a special pride in its Gas Works. They are the creation of a few experts, the Merricks, the Cressons, the Fraleys, who made them, when they were first built, and as long as the works were left in the same hands, a model of what such works ought to be. Among the mechanics employed in and about them were many of the men who are now recognized authorities in the construction and management of gas works. Messrs. Bartol, Brick, Bucknell, Dungan, Parrish and others were Philadelphia mechanics and mechanical engineers, who perfected themselves at the Philadelphia Gas Works, and then built works at Washington, Hartford, New Haven, Albany, New Orleans, Chicago, and in other cities, large and small, which served their purpose admirably, and still remain monuments of the skill and success of Philadelphians as gas engineers. The subsidiary branches of gas works were also largely developed in Philadelphia, and its gas meters and gas pipes and other appliances still continue to be largely manufactured here. The history of the Philadelphia Gas Works as a part of its municipal administration was unexceptionable, so long as the management was in good hands. The complicated system of a Trust, originally devised as a security for the holders of the loans created for its erection, and perpetuated by decision of the Supreme Court, put this great property in the hands of a Board, with all the difficulties of a parliamentary method of discussion and government by committees. So long as the Trustees were chosen for merit, their charge was well kept. When Councils elected men on partisan grounds and as partisan leaders, to enable them to make the places in the Gas Trust, down to the very lowest, the rewards of political services, the works fell into bad hands, and many mischiefs grew up. A small minority of independent Trustees made head against this growing tendency as well as they could, but in the absence of popular support and of a proper backing from Councils, little could be done to return to the management of the works on purely business principles. The litigation that is

still dragging its slow lengths through the Courts, has developed a degree of rottenness and dishonesty that has shocked the community. Taking advantage of this, a little knot of speculators, who have been successful in the construction of gas companies,—not gas works,—in other cities, are loudly proclaiming the necessity of a sale of the Philadelphia Gas Works. Much has been said about the cheapness of water gas, but in point of fact, the cheapness has been in the price of watered stock to the ground floor originals, and the profit has been in the rate at which it could be put off on the public. Then too the report has been widely spread that the owners of The Standard Oil Company, plethoric in the wealth they have accumulated in their petroleum monopoly, are looking for a new use of their coal oil, and find that it can be profitably used in the manufacture of gas. As to the complaints that petroleum gas is unsafe and unwholesome, very little heed is given, for the one great thing is to secure the Philadelphia Gas Works and make it the basis of a vast company on paper with plenty of shares.

None of these matters of purely local detail enter into the views emitted by Prof. James. His paper is the production of a student of economical questions, with a full and free discussion of the general principles underlying the real province of municipal administration, and a careful application of them to the matter in hand, as well as a wealth of illustrations from the experiences of other cities, American and European. The old doctrine of Adam Smith and his school of economists, was that government should do nothing which private enterprise could do. Prof. James takes his place definitely with the newer school which calls loudly on government to circumscribe and regulate private enterprise, to find a remedy for the overpowering influence of great corporations, railroads, telegraphs, express companies, telephone companies, oil companies, coal, gas and water companies. He shows that gas and water have become indispensable necessities of the daily life of our cities, and that experience has shown that they must be in the nature of monopolies. Shall this monopoly be given to private companies or be retained by the municipality? Fortunately Philadelphia has hitherto owned both its gas and water works, and it has been exempted from the painful experience of every other town, large or small, where the case has been otherwise. London and its water companies, and its gas companies, New York and Paris and Berlin and the lesser towns both abroad and at home, are full of instructive lessons, which Prof. James carefully repeats as a warning against rushing into new mischief. In London the struggle lasted for over half a century, until Parliament finally put an end to it by a series of enactments which practically give a monopoly of a district to one company, and the law provides an elaborate method of inspection, with a complicated system by which dividends can only go up as prices go down. The experience of American cities is admirably summarized in a Congressional report upon applications for chartering new and rival gas companies in Washington, D. C., and that city has grown in beauty largely because its avenues are underlaid with the gas pipes of one system, and are not likely to be given to any others.

Prof. James gives a list of twenty American cities in which the other system was adopted, and, to avoid the charge of granting a monopoly, their streets were torn up by a succession of rival gas companies, always with the same results, that the companies soon combined, and city and citizens were in the end obliged to pay for all the expenses of competition and to furnish the money for good dividends on watered stock. Abroad municipalities have either subjected the gas companies to such stringent rules and such heavy taxes as made them really creatures of the city, or they have finally bought up the private companies at their own price. Where this has been done, it has been found a most advantageous change both for the gas consumers and for the city, for consumption increased, prices fell, and profits were large enough to help in many city improvements and to relieve the tax payer from many items of charge that he must otherwise have met. Then again it must be borne in mind, and Prof. James puts it most cogently, that the city of Philadelphia is just ready to take possession of its Gas Works, freed from the incubus of the Trust, and thus has it in its power to introduce a sensible system of management, a responsible head, such as the Water Works enjoyed under Graeff and Ludlow, and to sell at this time would be the height of folly. It would mean that the city and its tax payers and gas consumers should be bound hand and foot in subjection to an irresponsible monopoly, a corporation with no interest other than that of making money for its stockholders. The city would really give up all idea of having cheap gas, would pledge itself not to share in any of the improvements in methods of lighting, would lose a valuable source of income, and would hand itself and its people over to a corporation that would be able to enrich itself at the expense of the city. There seems almost no room for argument as to the advantages of the city's

<sup>1</sup> The Relation of the Modern Municipality to the Gas Supply. A paper read at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, February 11th, 1886, by Edmund J. James, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania. 8vo. Pp. 40.

retaining the ownership of its gas works, an object for which foreign cities have long been struggling and working at a vast expense, yet Prof. James has shown on irrefragable evidence, and with a wealth of illustration, that much yet remained to be said on the side of the city. That he has said it and said it well, is but another proof of the advantage that the trained economist always brings to any discussion of the kind.

Indeed the fact that a university professor has come to the front in this discussion of a purely municipal question, is of itself one well worth noting. It shows that the Wharton School has brought to the city a real and absolute defence against bad government; that universities,—at least our own,—no longer live in the past, but that questions of the hour are now matters of careful study, and that nothing that affects the good government of the city or state is without its scientific basis. It raises the standard of all administration, local, state and national, from the low level of merely partisan politics or merely temporary expediency, and puts it on the purer and higher ground on which alone it can be fairly and impartially adjudged and decided. This paper of Prof. James, although read before and printed by the Social Science Association, is in reality a contribution from the University to the reform of local government in Philadelphia. It will show Councilmen and Editors and Reformers that city matters are not without their value and interest and importance to economical students, and that a University teacher is both able and willing to apply the same methods of investigation and argument to the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works, that he would use in his study of abstract questions of political and economical science. It takes the matter out of the hands of men interested for selfish purposes, whether these are their own political aggrandizement or making money, and puts it on its trial on the higher issue of the welfare of the city and the advantage of its tax payers. Thus viewed, the question of the sale of the gas works is connected with that larger one, the future government of the city, the possibility of its reformation, the hope of its rescue from confessed evils, and the restoration of all its functions to the condition of efficiency which alone can make the city what it ought to be. The weight of this judgment of Prof. James will not only be effective in settling the question of the sale of gas works, but it will be useful as an invitation to city authorities to look to the University for help in setting other vexed questions, and thus the University will become a factor in good government.

#### NARRATIVE OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION.<sup>1</sup>

LIEUTENANT Greely's Expedition, "to establish a station north of the 81st degree of north latitude, at or near Lady Franklin Bay, for the purpose of scientific observation, etc.," is fully and graphically described in these large and elegant volumes. The author is Lieut. Greely himself; and the narrative is simply and candidly presented, accompanied by an abundance of views, portraits, sketches, maps, etc.

Naturally the account of this expedition divides itself into two parts, and these are represented substantially by the first and second volumes, considered separately. In Volume I. we have the party's trip to Lady Franklin Bay, and its residence there engaged in the scientific work which was assigned it; while Volume II. describes the enforced abandonment of the station, the "retreat" southward as far as was practicable, and then the months of slow starvation and death, waiting for relief. It scarcely needs be said that there is a marked difference in the tone of the two: the first is cheerful and interesting reading, while the second is mainly in that distressing key which in the narrative of De Long was almost too pitiful and painful for endurance.

The Expedition was absent three years. Counting two Eskimo, who were among the most faithful and valuable of the party, there were in all twenty-five persons. They went out, in pursuance of an understanding which had been reached by the several nations interested in Polar research, that at least ten stations for scientific observation should be established in the Arctic or Antarctic regions. Two of these stations were undertaken by the United States,—at Point Barrow, and at Lady Franklin Bay. Others were undertaken by Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden, making fourteen in all. None of the others, however, were so far north or involved so great an effort to reach and maintain, as did this undertaken by the United States, to which Lieutenant Greely was assigned. It is located in latitude 81° 44' North, while the highest other one was that on the comparatively accessible island of Spitzbergen, 78° 28' North. And the comparative danger and hardship of the branches of the work under-

taken by the several nations is measurably illustrated by the fact "that save in the case of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition no man perished" in any of the other parties of observation.

Lieutenant Greely left St. John, Newfoundland, on July 7, 1881, in a whaling steamship, the *Proteus*, hired for the outward trip only, and after touching at the Greenland ports, arrived, August 11th, at Discovery Harbor, one of the localities, in Lady Franklin Bay, which had been reached and located by the British Expedition under Sir George Nares, in August 1875. Here, at a point named Fort Conger, the party settled themselves, and the *Proteus* immediately returned, (August 25), to the United States. The party remained during the winter of 1881-2, the following summer, and the winter of 1882-3, engaged in its scientific work, the results of which are of large value, and were fairly preserved by records, photographs, specimens, etc., even in the disastrous retreat. In the spring of 1882 Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Brainard, and Frederik, (an Eskimo), succeeded in reaching the "Farthest North" point ever yet attained by man, latitude 83° 23.8'. Previous to that, the highest latitude attained had been by the Sir George Nares English Expedition, when Lieutenant Markham, pushing out upon the great frozen sea, reached 83° 20' 26".

No relief steamer having reached the party in the summer of 1882, Lieutenant Greely resolved during the second winter to retreat to the south as soon as practicable, in order to meet the relief of the following summer. He therefore abandoned the station August 9, 1883, and pushed southward in boats, getting as far as Cape Sabine, on the west shore of Smith Sound, and in that neighborhood the party remained from October, 1883, until June 1884, when on the 23d of that month the wretched survivors of the company were found by the relief expedition sent out under Captain Schley, in the steamer *Thetis*. Of the twenty-five men in the party eighteen were then dead, and Sergeant Ellison, who was one of the rescued, died on the way home. It may be worth while to remark that all the party, notwithstanding the great exertions which they had made in their exploring trips from Fort Conger, and their frightful exposure on the retreat southward, survived until January, 1884, when one man, Sergeant Cross, died. After this, the deaths,—actually caused by want of food,—occurred in the last ninety days—six in April, five in May and six in June. Both the Eskimo perished, but one, Frederik Jens, who had accompanied Lieutenant Lockwood on the push to the "Farthest North," was accidentally drowned. Dr. Pavy, the surgeon of the party, and Lieuts. Lockwood and Kislinsky were among those who died, while one man, Henry, a private soldier, was shot for persistently stealing food, a few days before the rescue.

Of course the loss of life makes the whole narrative a sombre one, and tends to confirm that idea which is prevalent amongst easy-going people that no more Arctic exploration or observation should be attempted. The fact is, however, that all the experience of the Greely Expedition goes to prove how entirely feasible it is to enlarge and complete our scientific knowledge of the circumpolar region, and that while the work is attended with hardships and exposure, it need not involve the sacrifice of life. A little more liberality in the outfit of the Expedition, a little more foresight in considering the dangers to which it would be exposed, more nerve in the efforts made to relieve it in the summer of 1883, and in general a more systematic and common-sense course on the part of the Government, would have insured the return of the Greely party without material, if any, loss. At the last, the courage of Captain Schley in pressing forward to relieve the survivors was heroic, and was the means of saving, almost in the very moment of death, those who were brought back, but this energy unfortunately did not make up for the feebleness and unsteadiness with which the business of watching the absent company had theretofore been managed at Washington. With reasonable expenditure, scientific forethought, and sustained energy, there is no reason why the brave and hardy men of this country should not be enabled by the Government to complete the examination and perfect the study and cartography of the Polar regions north of this continent, and so to contribute to the stock of knowledge concerning the planet we inhabit all the Arctic details properly falling to our share.

#### THE SUPERIORITY OF NEW YORK.

NOW that attention has been more particularly drawn to the subject, the outside world discovers almost daily some new evidence of the superiority of New York to all other cities, and begins to discern with a degree of clearness the reason why people in the metropolis are able to look down on the unfortunate fag ends of mankind who have delayed removal thither. In time past, as will scarcely be denied, outside people have had a certain consciousness of unrest in their attitude toward New York, and though unable to define it, or to analyze its precise nature, have presumed that it must indicate their own inferiority and unworthiness. Now they begin to see more clearly into the matter.

<sup>1</sup> Three Years of Arctic Service: An Account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-84, and the Attainment of the Farthest North. Adolphus W. Greely, Lieutenant U. S. Army, Commanding the Expedition. Two Volumes, 8vo. (Sold by Subscription Only.) New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.



Here, for instance, in the inquiry making into Mr. Sharp's alleged purchase of the Board of Aldermen, a fresh and valuable clue is afforded. It is developed that a lady who had her silverware stolen traced it to the "jewelry store" of one of these same Aldermen, to whom the expeditious burglars had carried it for sale, and by whom it had been speedily bought and melted up. The Alderman, it appears was what is called a "fence,"—i. e., a receiver of stolen goods; while the burglar was also an active and influential politician,—president, in fact, of a social and political club of some note in the great city.

This, as we have said, is a fresh clue, and a valuable one. If it should prove, upon further inquiry, that the Aldermen are also in the burglary line, as well as the receiving, and that the other city officials are in the habit of taking a day off in order to indulge a taste for highway robbery or arson, it would, of course, cast a further glamour over the great and unprovincial centre of civilization, which Philadelphia and Boston,—perhaps even Chicago,—could not refuse to recognize.

It is, however, fair to mention that in New York there is a certain hesitancy in advancing this new evidency of superiority. The *New York Times*, looking at the business of the stolen silver, either does not perceive, or is too modest to admit, what it really signifies. It "goes on" in this manner:

The first impression that is derived from this horrible story must be that if all the officials of the municipal government of New York were to be locked up in State prison in a body and set at hard and useful labor, there would be no mixture of injustice in the justice that would thus be done.

"Horrible story" is rather an unpleasing expression, and seems to betray an un-aesthetic frame of mind. But the same newspaper adds:

Upon the whole, is not this a more utterly disgraceful and, to the believers in popular government and in human progress, a more discouraging story than any that was told of New York during the high and palmy days of Tweed?

To this, which is in some sort a conundrum, no outside and inferior person would rashly reply, but naturally it would seem that the true answer must be hypothetical. If New York is the model, and all other cities inferior and spurious copies; and if her greatness is manifested in the wholesale purchase of her municipal government, and the activity of her officials in receiving stolen goods from burglars; then, certainly, "the believers in popular government and in human progress," instead of despairing, may well "take heart again," as Mr. Longfellow expresses it. And, even on the other hand, if New York is unique and unapproachable, what does anything in or about her signify concerning the remaining and inferior portions of mankind? Perhaps to them the Alderman episode might be a reproach, but how can it be to New York, which, in spite of many such things, including "the high and palmy days of Tweed," remains the country's great example, and sails on her way, grand and superior?

#### WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HOW quickly o'er his couch of pain,  
To the brave soldier's ear,  
There came a mystic bugle-call  
Divinely soft and clear.

Responsive to the solemn sound  
He breathed a final breath,—  
And his soul marching upward met  
The stern commander—Death!

"Advance," said Death! "For duty done  
You have a heavenly claim,—  
Obedient as a trustful child  
I called you and you came.

"I am the officer of Christ,  
And hold a guiding rod  
For spirits passing in review  
Beneath the eyes of God.

"Advance and take the soul's brevet,  
I'll plead for you above,  
Till he who rules the universe  
Promotes you to his love."

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Feb. 9th, 1886.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

IN the *Andover Review* for March, Prof. E. J. James writes a strong article in favor of national aid to public education. He lays down a plan for its application which is in many ways admirable, with the exception, perhaps, of the proposition that a

certain sum be granted to Normal Schools for each graduate who passes a specified higher examination within a year after graduation, and who will pledge himself to teach in some public school for three years. This, we fear, would be in effect the payment by results system which has worked for anything but good in England. Other articles of interest in this issue are by Kautzsch on the work of the German Palestine Society (translated from the German), and on the Recurrence of Riots, by Frederick G. Mather.

THE *London Times* urges the organization in England of an institution similar to the Smithsonian Institution of this country. The many races of the British Empire would furnish much room for Ethnological study, and if properly organized might be of much service to Anthropological science.

THE course of ten lectures at Yale, by Prof. Thompson, was completed on Wednesday of the present week, and judged by such tests as we are able to apply, realized the purpose intended,—to present to the Yale audiences the arguments by which the Protection policy is sustained. The interest shown in the lectures has been very gratifying, and on the whole it may certainly be said that there has been a decided protest made within the last year against the autocratic rule of the Free Trade doctrinaires in the New England colleges. They will be obliged, in future, to content themselves with a part of the field of discussion, instead of insisting upon its monopoly.

DR. EVANS, Representative from the Sixth Pennsylvania district, (Montgomery and Bucks counties), has delivered in the House a carefully prepared and effective argument against the continued coinage of silver dollars under present circumstances. It is a good contribution to the discussion of this important question.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, in his speech on the Blair bill, presented some broad and excellent views. Speaking of the colored people and of their hardships, he said that he felt obliged, constituted as this Government is, to look not to the Federal authorities, but to local justice for redress of these hardships. The vindication of the colored men's rights would fail unless there was a sentiment in the locality where offences complained of took place. There were two great agencies that would ameliorate the condition of these colored people: One, the force of public opinion; the other, education within the States. He would leave the fund to be administered as all education funds of the State were administered—in the hands of the people of the State. If the Southern people should fail in this great trust—the greatest ever given to a people—he, for one, would be opposed to further appropriations, but if they should prove faithful then this country would have fairly entered on the work of solving one of the gravest problems that confronted the republic.

THE *Miller*, an English journal, seriously urges a measure that reminds us of the days in Egypt when the Israelitish Joseph laid up grain in the years of plenty to serve for food in the years of famine. The idea of the *Miller* is that in the time of abundant and cheap wheat it should be purchased in large quantities by the government and stored away in public granaries, in order to insure the country at least one year's supply in any contingency. It argues that the home food production is now so very deficient that in case of war prices would go up at a bound, and cause terrible distress among the people before a source of supply could be developed. This, of course, is true: it has been doubted whether, under the circumstances, England could now dare to go to war at all. Incidentally, the *Miller* thinks that so great a purchase of grain for storage would relieve the market so much as to relieve the present agricultural discontent, and put an end to the demand for protection a persuasive,—suggestion, certainly, to the now rather uneasy adherents of the Cobden school of political economy.

*Harper's Weekly* is apparently of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland has lost the support of his own party, and will by no means gain that of the Republicans, and that the best historical example for his present encouragement is that of Sir Robert Peel. It says:

"The Democratic Bourbons may rage furiously together, but the truth remains that whether or not an Administration can succeed without a party, the character of Mr. Cleveland as a sagacious and patriotic statesman, like that of Sir Robert Peel when he lost the favor of the Tories without gaining that of the Whigs, will depend, not upon the support of the Democratic party, but upon that sincerity and courage and fidelity to conviction which alone secured his election, which have won him the confidence of intelligent citizens despite parties, and which alone can secure necessary reforms."

In other words he is sure to be shipwrecked if he changes his course, and he may as well steam directly ahead for the beach.

This is probably true. Mr. Cleveland's deficiency, from the beginning, has been the fact that he could not hold his own party upon the programme which he professed he would follow, and everybody knew that as well in 1884 as they now do in 1886, though plenty of people had the hardihood to deny it.

#### REVIEWS.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from 1861 to 1885. By Albert S. Bolles, Professor in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and editor of *The Banker's Magazine*. Pp. 588. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE third and final volume of Prof. Bolles's history covers the heroic period of American finance. There were openings and opportunities for high self-sacrifice in two earlier periods of our national history; but these were not embraced as were those of the time in which our present national debt was contracted, and so much of it paid off. The financial history of the war for independence and of the second war with Great Britain was not in keeping with the courageous record which the nation otherwise made in those wars. That of the war for the maintenance of the Union, while disfigured by mistake, and costly instances of shortsightedness, is not out of harmony with the military and naval achievements with which it was contemporary.

Nearly half the volume is taken up with the four years of the war. Prof. Bolles shows in what an unhappy condition the finances of the country were left by Mr. Buchanan's administration. Revenue had decayed; the Treasury was empty; the public credit was prostrated, and in years of peace the national debt had grown continually, and upon terms unfavorable to the government. He seems to regret that Mr. Chase did not persist in his refusal to undertake the secretaryship of the Treasury in such unfortunate circumstances. He has not a high opinion of Mr. Chase as a financier. He thinks he not only knew nothing about the grave and delicate questions of fiscal management, but he had neither the openness of mind nor the humility which would have permitted him to learn. His administration was characterized by bad blunders, of which the first was his insistence upon the old Sub-Treasury rule against handling bank-notes, when Congress had repealed it. But the worst and gravest was the excessive issue of Treasury legal-tender notes in payment of government obligations.

Prof. Bolles seems to think it was a mistake to issue any such notes at all. In this, which we may call the New York view of the matter, we do not agree with him. We see no reason to debar a government from availing itself of this mode of drawing upon the resources of the nation, if it be done with due discretion; and we feel sure that if as strong a hand as that of Mr. Fessenden had been on the Treasury from the first, there would have been no excessive issues. To the services rendered by Mr. Fessenden and Mr. McCulloch Prof. Bolles renders ample justice.

When we turn from the government to the people, we see the brighter side of the picture. Never were the fiscal burdens of a great war shouldered more promptly and cheerfully. Never did a nation come more nobly to the support of a government, whenever the government gave them the opportunity. The crowning achievement was the borrowing \$500,000,000 in a few months to pay off and discharge the army. Prof. Bolles also dwells, and with justice, on the great services rendered in the earlier stages of the Rebellion by the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. But as the war proceeded, and especially through the agency of Mr. Jay Cooke, the Treasury was able to draw directly upon the people in a way which never had been attempted before. And whatever we may think of the greenback as a heritage of the war, we must see in the national banking system it bequeathed us a better system than the country ever before possessed.

The second half of the book covers the less eventful annals of the last twenty years. If the war was a time of action and invention, the years which followed were a time for discussion. Never in the world's history were so many great financial questions pressed upon the attention of a free people, and their decision demanded. The greenbacks, contraction or inflation of currency, the resumption of specie payments, the refunding of the debt, the national banking system and its merits, the remonetizing of silver, the reduction of the tariff and of the internal revenue have all been live questions in our politics. The demand has been made practically that every American voter should become an expert in the most abstract and difficult branches of political economy. And never probably did a people approach so nearly to this high standard. Never was a country so greatly and widely interested in such topics. In England the Bullion Bill, Peel's Bank Act and the Corn Laws were the concern of the upper and middle classes. In America every man was appealed to, and nearly all have felt some pinch of need driving him to the study with such means as he had at hand.

Prof. Bolles tells the story in as impartial a way as is consistent with the possession of strong and decided convictions on every topic. He aims at "assembling the facts of our financial history in an orderly manner." But it is not in human nature to deal with such burning questions without showing what the writer's own convictions are. Of this we do not complain, for in general we think Professor Bolles is just and sound in his views, and has been helped by those views to a truer insight into the course of events.

This third volume seems to us to surpass either of its predecessors in interest, and also in grasp of the materials.

THE SILENT SOUTH; Together with "The Freedman's Case in Equity," and "The Convict Lease System." By George W. Cable. Pp. 180. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

Mr. Cable's three essays, collected in this volume, relate to burning questions at the South. The first two discuss the relations of the colored people to the body of society, and the last examines into a prominent feature of the Southern penal systems. It may be said that this is the most satisfactory of the three, because it is most definite. The practice in vogue in most of the Southern States,—and not anywhere else, happily, in this country,—of leasing the convicts to private contractors to be taken from the prisons in gangs and worked on railroads, in mines, or at other places of labor, is one of the most grotesque and at the same time most shocking travesties upon rational penal methods that the sun shines on. Such a pretence, to begin with, that the State, by this system, undertakes to make the criminal better, and such a complete abandonment of the pretence in practice is enough to awaken the sardonic laughter of any fiend that mocks at the follies and frailties of man.

Mr. Cable, in this essay, describes the lease system in Tennessee as probably less evil than in most of the other states. In Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana,—naturally enough, for those states are weakest of the southern group in self-control,—he believes it to be at its worst. But in nearly all there is a popular idea that the convicts ought to be made to "pay" the State, instead of costing it anything; and there is a good opportunity, therefore, for contract "rings" to get control of the business of leasing their labors. The negroes are convicted for slight offences, by scores and hundreds, and are sentenced for terms of years for larceny or even assault and battery. Once sentenced they become the victims of the chain-gang contractor, and in many instances are speedily worked to death. Death is usually reached, even by the hardiest, in a few years; in Alabama, in 1880, there were but three who had been in confinement eight years, and one nine, while none had held out ten years.

Compared with the definiteness of the indictment of the Convict Lease System, Mr. Cable's argument against the harshness with which in too many particulars the colored people are still treated,—for example, as passengers in railway trains,—is necessarily somewhat vague, and rather rhetorical. It is an appeal addressed to the Southern people by one born and raised amongst them, who fought on the Confederate side, and who claims the right, as one of themselves, to have his candid words heard without passion. It has the character, therefore, to a considerable degree of a family discussion, in which those of us who were not born below the line, and did not wear the gray uniform, are hardly expected to join. Mr. Cable, as may be remembered, was replied to by Mr. Grady, an Atlanta editor, who proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that what Mr. Cable suggested,—equal rights for the colored people,—could not and would not be allowed, and was therefore not worth wasting words about. Perhaps this may be true, and perhaps not; time will tell. Meantime, it is at least to be wished for the honor of the Republic, and the clearing of the country's conscience, there could be a reform in the horrible convict lease system.

WAR AND PEACE. A Historical Novel. By Count Léon Tolstoi.

Translated into French by a Russian lady, and from the French by Clara Bell. Before Tilsit—1805-1807. Two volumes. Pp. 322-357. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

Count Tolstoi has drawn so much attention to his social and religious views by his recent book treating of them, (reviewed in THE AMERICAN of March 13), that it seems like reviving an older and altogether different entity to take him up as the author of a series of historical novels. Nevertheless it was in writing them he first won his reputation, and whatever his relations may now be to the world of religious life literature will claim her own. His work in her field has been too notable to escape consideration.

The present book is itself a fine example of his methods. It is a vivid picture of Russian social life, eighty years ago, in the days when Alexander I. was a young and popular sovereign,—the time when admiration for French civilization was united in Russia with the patriotic duty of fighting the Emperor of France



and the conglomerate armies which he had collected from the regions he had overrun in central Europe. The range of these two volumes,—which are but the opening of an extended series,—is the two years from 1805 to 1807, in which Russia, Austria and Prussia, combining in a slack and half-hearted way to resist Napoleon, suffered the surrender of Mack, at Ulm, and the terrific stroke at Austerlitz.

Shifting easily from conditions of peace, life in St. Petersburg and Moscow, or upon those detached isolated estates of which we always read in the Russian novel, to the experiences of war, the shock of battle and its terrible after scenes, Tolstoi presents an animated but simple and realistic narrative. It is never dull: it is, indeed, crowded with incident: but it is at all times marked with the evidence of its strict and severe truthfulness. Through all, too, there are seen some of the same characteristics which have appeared in the recent work of Tolstoi—the germs of a theory as to the duties of life. The development of the character of *Pierre*, the unfortunate heir to vast estates, unhappily married, and otherwise snared, is in the same direction as Tolstoi's own, and some of his experiences are very probably drawn from the author's own recollections.

The novels of Tolstoi are much less sombre than those of Tourgenieff, and while they are perhaps less powerful they have most of the really valuable characteristics of the other. The pictures of life are simply but strongly drawn, realistic but not ugly, laying bare the unfortunate truths that lie at bottom, but not doing it cynically or with any air of gratification. They have all the merit of the realistic school which Gogol founded in Russia, and they avoid very completely all its displeasing features. The continued translation of the series will be welcomed certainly by many American readers.

#### ART NOTES.

THERE have been no studio receptions this season, given by a number of artists together, such as those which attracted so much attention to the Baker Building studio last year, but in place of these, the members of the Philadelphia Society of Artists have been reserving their forces for a general reception on a more extended scale at the Academy of the Fine Arts. The high hopes entertained all winter respecting this event were fully realized on Tuesday evening of the present week. The society issued some two thousand invitations to friends of art in this and other cities, and perhaps a third more than that number of guests were in attendance at the Academy during the evening. Nearly a hundred and fifty new works, including black-and-white, were contributed by members of the Society, Thomas Hovenden, Peter Rothermel, Prosper L. Senat, Peter Moran, James B. Sword, N. H. Trotter, Miss Sarah Levis, James P. Kelly, F. De Bourg Richards, and many others being well represented. The collection will remain at the Academy temporarily, and indeed may be spoken of as the only special exhibition that will be given there this spring.

Mr. Charles Linford holds a studio exhibit this week at No. 1420 Chestnut Street. Mr. Linford's work usually goes abroad, that is to Boston, Chicago and elsewhere, as fast as finished, but of late he has been withholding a number of pictures for the purpose of making a showing at home, yielding in this matter to the expressed desire of his friends that his work may be better known in his own city. The pictures selected are mostly landscapes, representing near-by scenery, and for this reason especially interesting to Philadelphians. There are some figure subjects as well, but in most instances when figures are introduced they are subsidiary to the landscape, as they should be when the landscape is intended to be the main object of interest. The exhibit is highly creditable to the artist, and will well reward the attention of those who have judgment enough to enjoy good work when they see it.

Mr. F. DeBourg Richards holds a sale exhibition this week at Davis and Harvey's galleries, having brought together a considerable number of his later works for this purpose. The collection includes several large and important landscapes and many smaller pictures in oils, besides a goodly display of water colors, and all of the artist's recent etchings. There are three or four charming examples of marine studies on the Jersey coast, and some admirable illustrations of the picturesque character of Pennsylvania mountain scenery. The collection does not consist of odds and ends left in the studio, but includes a large proportion of the artist's latest and best work, which has been conscientiously reserved from sale to give character to the present appeal to public attention.

A portrait of Miss Farren, the actress, forms the frontispiece to the *Magazine of Art* for March. It is a full-length portrait in sanguine, reduced from Bartolozzi's engraving of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous portrait. The "poem and picture" for this issue is "A Black Night," Wm. Allingham furnishing the poem, and

W. J. Hennessy the picture. Two engravings from notable pictures illustrate a paper on "The Institute," one of them being a full-page reproduction of Mr. F. D. Millet's "The Granddaughter." In an article entitled "An Atelier des Dames," by E. G. Somerville, the art life of young ladies in Paris is described with much spirit. (New York: Cassell & Co.)

The theory advanced by Mr. Hubert Herkomer, in his lecture recently delivered to Harvard students, that "no artist can accomplish all that is in him without the aid of wealth," and that "poverty may be a friend to literature, but it is no friend to art," seems to be disproved by the experience at the Morgan sale with Millet's paintings. Eleven of his pictures were sold for \$54,500; one of them brought \$14,000; and yet his widow has nothing but her pension to live on. He got \$6000 for his most famous picture, which since his death has sold for \$25,000. He worked up to his ideal and lived and died poor.

Henry Van Brunt, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, discourses upon architecture in France. He says: "Now in the modern architectural chaos there appears to be a notable exception in the work of the French people. In Paris, archaeology and the theory of architecture are taught in an official school of fine arts, which is the guardian of the national traditions. In this school the basis of study is the classic formula or dogma of the orders received in the fifteenth century from Italy, and since then adorned and vivified so as to form a great body of national precedent, reflecting the advance and character of French civilization through all its stages. Architecture is in this way officially organized and kept in a steady line of academic development. Thus confined, French genius is not, as elsewhere, exhausted in experiments, or spread thin over fields of enterprise too extensive for a display of effective progress; nor is it distracted by capricious archaeological revivals. This concentration of energy expresses itself in a degree of refinement in detail, a degree of clearness and directness of thought, a degree of self-restraint and repose, which are quite unapproached in the practice of any other nation. \* \* \* As a school for practice and education, it maintains a conspicuous advantage. Viollet-le-Duc, with all his knowledge and all his convictions, eloquently urged, in favor of a return to Greek and mediæval methods in design, was unable to create a successful revolt from the national styles as established under this official system. On the whole, modern French renaissance, with its vast accumulation of motifs, resulting from five centuries of constant use in the hands of a naturally inventive and imaginative race, constitutes a language of art, at once homogeneous and copious. If its essential paganism makes it less fit for the expression of romantic, picturesque, or religious thought, and perhaps, by reason of its academical character, less adaptable for domestic purposes, this quality renders it more elastic than any other for monumental and civic uses. It can be gay or grave, profuse or severe, stately or poetic, without straining its resources of expression, and it still continues to reflect the spirit of the times with the same fidelity that has characterized it in all its historic phases from the style of Francis I. to that of Napoleon III.; yet, when used out of France, it becomes an unfruitful exotic, and degenerates into cold conventionalism. Its blossoms invariably die in crossing the English Channel, and when imported to this side of the Atlantic there is nothing left of it but branches and withered leaves."

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. WHITTIER'S new volume of verse, now in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is to be called "St. Gregory's Guest and other Poems."—An illustrated brochure called "The Message of the Blue-Bird" is announced as in press by Messrs. Lee & Shepard.—The Routledges are bringing out a new and reasonably cheap edition of Fielding's novels.—A legal work on "Perpetuities," by Prof. John C. Gray, of Harvard University, is to be published at once by Little, Brown & Co.—The New York *Tribune* says that nothing could be more unjust than the statement of the Boston *Literary World* that Mrs. Anna Katharine Green Rohlfe "obtained not only the legal points, but all the best points of 'The Leavenworth Case' from a novel called 'All For Her.'" The *Tribune* says that Mrs. Rohlfe's clever story was written long before the other book was published.

Stimulated by the favor accorded his reprints in French, Mr. W. R. Jenkins will make a similar venture in Italian, the first selection being a romance by De Amicis, called "Alberto."—Mr. G. M. Towle is at work on "A Young People's History of Ireland," uniform with his "Young People's History of England." Lee & Shepard will publish it.—The poets of Indiana are planning a festival to be held in June, at which the brightest local stars are expected to cluster. Sketches are to be read of poets who have either been born or spent much of their time in that state.

The prices brought by the late Mrs. Morgan's books at auction in New York have been such as to astonish all acquainted with the real value of most of the works. For example, a set of Appleton's Cyclopaedia, the like of which can be bought new for \$90, brought \$137. The price paid for a copy of Spencer's Anecdotes, a book of the most insignificant literary value, was preposterous. The Rembrandt's Works, published by Quantin, was cheap at \$114 when the original price (1,000 fr.) is taken as a test, but the work can be procured to-day in the second-hand stores of Paris for less than half the publishing price, and therefore this was no great bargain. Walpole's Compendium for \$203 was another extravagant purchase. Competition among buyers ignorant of the value of books kept the prices up.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" is nearly ready with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.—Mr. Percy Russell has in the press in London a volume called "The Literary Manual," being "a guide to all branches of the literary profession, on a new plan." One of the features will be a writers' bibliography.—Mr. Hamilton Gibson is at work upon an important illustrated book for the Harpers which will be a feature of the next holiday season.—The death is announced of Peter Reid, a well known Scotch journalist, in his 77th year. He was the originator of the newspaper press in the north of Scotland, having founded the *John O'Groat Journal* in 1836.

To a much greater extent than either Englishmen or Germans the French have striven and still strive after a fine style. As far as it has been tested, this theory is borne out by the facts. In various writers, from Montaigne down to modern times, the ratio between the number of words and the number of verbs in a sentence varies in different sentences from 4 : 1 to 15 : 1; but the average ratio of a sufficiently large number of sentences is invariably between 5 : 1 and 7 : 1. Taking then one hundred consecutive sentences in Montaigne, there has been found an average of 6.02 verbs for a mean Montaigne sentence. Taking, in Fénelon, who comes about a century later, one hundred consecutive sentences in the same way, the mean Fénelon sentence was found to contain 4.48 verbs, making a drop of 1.54. Voltaire yields an average of 3.89, or 0.59 less than Fénelon. Finally coming to contemporaneous French, Sainte-Beuve yields an average sentence with 3.95 verbs, and Alphonse Daudet one with 3.38 verbs, a drop from Fénelon of 0.53 and 1.10 respectively.

Charles Dudley Warner's "Back Log Studies" forms the last number of the Riverside Aldine Series.—Fords, Howard & Hulbert will publish immediately "Reason and Revelation Hand in Hand," by Rev. Thomas M. McWhinney, D. D.—The J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press a novel by George Thomas Dowling, entitled "The Wreckers, A Social Study." The same house announces for early issue a new translation from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wister.—Mrs. General Grant has already received \$200,000 on account of her share of the profits of the sale of General Grant's Memoirs. The second volume will be ready April 1st.—Professor Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, has in preparation a "History of the United States from 1840 down to the close of 1885." It will be published by the Putnams in the course of this year.

W. E. Benjamin, New York, announces the preparation of a fine catalogue of autograph letters and original manuscripts. It will comprise James R. Osgood's collection, and many other rare and desirable specimens.

"The Life of Peter Cooper" is now in press and will be issued by the Macmillans during the present month. It will not be an exhaustive biography. The largest part of the material was furnished to the author by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cooper's son-in-law, but there still remains a large amount of autobiographical matter which it is said will be utilized in the writing of a complete biography later on.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately "A Hancock Memorial," comprising the proceedings of the Military Services Institution at the meeting held in memory of General Hancock; "A Study of Dante," by Susan E. Blow; "Essays on Finance, Wages and Trade," by Robert Giffen; "The Physics and Metaphysics of Money," by Rodmond Gibbons; and "Torpedoes for National Defence," by Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques, U. S. N.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, one of the leaders of the liberal school of Judaism, has just completed a volume on "Messianic Expectations," to be brought out by S. E. Cassino & Co., Boston. The book strongly opposes some of the accepted ideas as to the Jewish faith.—A volume by Mr. Henry Austin, of the Boston bar, is just out, which is of value not only to lawyers, but to farmers and farm owners, since it treats of all the points of law in regard to farmer and laborer, landlord and tenant, etc.—Harvard University is about to utilize the gift of \$15,000 by Mr. John E. Thayer to the University, to establish a publication fund in political econ-

omy. The University will, at the opening of the next academic year, begin to publish at regular intervals a series of contributions to political and economic science. They will neither be limited as regards authorship to the work of members of the University, nor represent any particular economic school, or method, or set of ideas.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, in spite of his poor health, has managed to complete another novel, more in the style of "Treasure Island" than any of his other books, and bearing this remarkably detailed title: "Kidnapped; being memoirs of the adventures of David Balfour in the year 1751. How he was kidnapped and cast away; his sufferings on a desert isle; his journeys in the wild Highlands; his acquaintance with Alan Breck Stewart, and the sons of the notorious Rob Roy; with all that he suffered at the hands of his Uncle Ebenezer Balfour of Shaws, falsely so-called, written by himself, and now set forth by Mr. Stevenson."—Messrs. Roberts Bros., one may here note, announced for early publication Mr. Stevenson's "Prince Otto," which preceded "The Strange Case," but has so far escaped production on this side. It is a sincere trouble to lovers of good books that this brilliant and delightful author is a confirmed invalid. To be sure, he may yet do more work than men now apparently well and hearty, but the chances are sadly against it. He is a consumptive, but he has indomitable pluck and will.

In compliance with the suggestion of the second International Congress of Orientalists at London, in 1874, M. Edward Naville readily undertook the important engagement to prepare an edition of the book of the dead of the Ancient Egyptians from the older Theban papyrus manuscripts. After ten years' assiduous labor the distinguished scholar has brought to a highly satisfactory issue this undertaking, on the steady progress of which he had kept subsequent Congresses duly informed. The work, which embodies the results of several journeys and the fruits of the most unflagging industry, has now grown to two sumptuous volumes, which will be published shortly by Messrs. A. Asher & Co.

Prof. Robertson Smith has been elected Librarian of Cambridge University, to succeed the late Henry Bradshaw.

No. I. of the "Hand-books of Ancient History," by Perthes, in Gotha, is on "Babylonian-Assyrian," by C. P. Thiele. Vol. I. is to The Death of Sargon II.

Dr. A. Neubauer will shortly publish a catalogue of the collection of Hebrew MSS. in the Jews' College, London.

The latest issue, No. 34, of Morley's Universal Library, is Southey's "Life of Nelson." No. 35 will be Maria Edgeworth's "Stories of Ireland."

The third edition of Kaulen's new "Assyrien und Babylonien," besides bringing the matter down to date, contains the best and fullest bibliography of Assyriological works ever published. We are pleased to hear that an English translation is in course of preparation.

Messrs. James Nesbit & Co. (London), will publish a second edition of Wright's "Empire of the Hittites."

Longmans, Green & Co. have brought out a translation of Kant's "Introduction to Logic," by T. R. Abbott.

Prof. E. A. Freeman delivered a lecture at Oxford, February 22d, on "George Washington, the Expander of England."

Mr. Walter Scott has edited "Fragmenta Herculanensia," a descriptive catalogue of the Oxford copies of the "Herculaneum Rolls" together with the text of several papyri, accompanied by *fac-similes*. The work is published at the Clarendon press.

Vol. II. of J. S. Hornegger's "Universal Culture-History," is just out. (J. Weber, Leipzig.)

P. Luntz, of Brandenburg, is publishing a new serial in 24 parts on "Prehistoric Antiquities," by Dr. Albert Voss and Gustav Stimming with preface, by Dr. Rud. Virchow.

E. J. Brill & Co., of Leyden, have published a magnificent quarto volume of "Archaeological, Linguistic and Historical Studies," dedicated to Dr. C. Leemans, on the 50th anniversary of his connection with the University of Leyden. The work contains a drawing by Alma Tadema, an "Egyptian Festival March," by Nicolai, and a complete bibliography of Dr. Leemans' publications. The list of contributors, one hundred in all, includes the names of the most famous oriental scholars in the world. The book is magnificently gotten up, and is sold by subscription.

Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishers of the "Grant Memoirs," announce that the Pope is writing his reminiscences and they will publish them next year.—Matthew Arnold writes to a friend in Boston that his visit to America is not for lecturing purposes, though possibly he may be induced to lecture once each in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. He will arrive in May and return in August.—In addition to Lieutenant Greely's narrative of his Arctic Expedition, he has written an official report, with maps and



illustrations, which is to be published as a public document, and of which an additional edition of 4000 will be printed.

Monier Williams, Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, has been knighted.—On the night of February 14th the bronze statue of Dumas, the elder, in the place Malesherbes, Paris, was seriously injured by some unknown miscreants, by being painted thickly over with a black substance. Dumas is a great favorite with all classes in France and the outrage seems unexplained.—Mr. W. McKean is translating into English "The King's Quhair" by James I. King Scotland.

16,305 books were published in Germany last year, as against 15,607 in 1884.—Another blast from the anti-Shakespearians is imminent. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press "Hamlet's Note-Book," by Wm. D. O'Connor, of Washington, a reply to Richard Grant White's attack on the Baconians.—George G. Small, the story writer and humorist, died in New York on the 10th inst, aged 50. He was the founder of the once popular illustrated comic paper, *Wild Oats*, in which he introduced to the public J. A. Wales, F. Oppen, and other artists who have since become well known through their caricatures.—A new Bismarck book is about to be published at Leipzig under the title "Bismarck at Versailles." It will consist in substance of the diplomatic documents which passed between the chancellor, France, and the neutral powers during the progress of the siege of Paris. These will be illustrated with a chronicle and anecdotes of contemporary life at Versailles.

The report of the National Prison Association is about to go to press. It embodies speeches and discussions by ex-President Hayes, Charles Dudley Warner, Frederick H. Wines, Francis Wayland, George W. Cable, Z. R. Brockway, W. M. F. Round, and wardens Brush, McClaughry, Fuller, Pattison, Felton, Massie, of Toronto; Hicks, of Raleigh; Gardiner Tufts, of Massachusetts, and many others. The subject of Prison Labor is freely treated in all its phases, aid to discharged prisoners is considered by experts, and no phase of prison discipline or management is neglected.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. have sent a fitting reply to Mr. W. S. Gilbert's discourteous letter, the essential parts being as follows: "Your letter makes it necessary to explain that our remittance to you in acknowledgment for reprinting 'Original Comic Operas' in our cheap 'Franklin Square Library,' was made in pursuance of our custom of paying an honorarium for all books by English authors republished by us; although, unfortunately, in the present anomalous condition of the publishing business in this country, such acknowledgments are now necessarily made on a much lower scale than formerly. We will send you a further remittance should the sales of the book justify our doing so. We have been interested in your statement of the reasons which prompted your gift to the public institution you mention. Doubtless, since you decided to expend in the cause of charity the ten pounds which you kindly accepted from us, you could not have made a more proper disposition of the money than to the Victoria Hospital for Children. And we venture to express the hope that, if your generosity on this occasion indicates a purpose on your part to appropriate systematically to the Hospital your revenue from the United States, its funds will not long be in the needy condition which you describe."

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

TWO suggestive articles to appear in the April *Century* are, "Strikes, Lockouts and Arbitrations," by George May Powell, and an editorial on The Grant Memorial,—"Who shall make the Monument?" "What kind of a Structure?" "The Question of Style," etc. The issue of the new life of Longfellow adds timeliness to a paper by Mrs. James T. Fields, on "Glimpses of Longfellow in Social Life," which is to appear in the same number, accompanying a new portrait of the poet, engraved from an ambrotype taken in 1848.

The contents of the *Dublin University Review* for February, include "Is the Act of Union a Fundamental Law" by I. F. Taylor; "The Archbishop in Politics, a Protest" by T. W. Rolleston; "The Irish Question from the Standpoint of a Liberal" by T. W. Russell.

A new journal has appeared in Leipzig entitled *Sphinx*, and devoted to Psychic Research, Spiritualism, Hypnotism and other occult phenomena.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* has been enlarged, and now consists of 125 pages, instead of 50 pages as heretofore. The editorial and business offices have been removed to New York, and the subscription price has been doubled.

The naval duel between the "Kearsarge" and the "Alabama" will be the war feature of the April *Century*.

Foremost in interest among a number of journals printed in the far east is the *Orientalist*, edited by William Goonetillike, and published at Bombay. The present number is taken up principally with studies in folk-lore, the most valuable of them being a study in comparative folk-lore by the editor.

The Gladstone-Huxley controversy over the question of the scientific significance of the Book of Genesis will be continued in the April number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Among the articles on the subject will be a second paper by Prof. Huxley, replying to Mr. Gladstone's "Poem to Genesis."

In the December number of the *Journal Asiatique*, just issued, J. Halévy gives a statement of the various theories of the origin of the Persian cuneiform writing.

The April *Atlantic* contains a notable paper by Woodrow Wilson on "Responsible Government under the Constitution," and an admirable story by Sarah Orne Jewett, called "The Dulham Ladies."

The March *Magazine of American History* has as frontispiece an excellent steel portrait of General Sherman. There are a number of important and readable articles, among which may be specially named, "Shall we have Colonies and a Navy?" by Hon. John W. Johnston; "The Trent Affair" by Hon. Horatio King, and "Shiloh" by General William Farrar Smith.

The *Overland Monthly* for March contains several important papers about the Chinese and the Pacific Coast. A scientific and descriptive article which will attract attention is "Observations on the Big Trees," by Prof. Bradley, of the California University.

There is a report current in New York that an effort will be made to set the defunct *Manhattan Magazine* on its feet again, and that by the early fall that luckless periodical will take a new lease of life. There are strong elements of improbability in the story.

The *American Architect*, in addition to the usual form in which it is published, will in future be issued in an "Imperial edition," which, furnished at an advanced price, will in the course of a year contain more than a hundred extra lithographic illustrations. This is a unique venture, but from the number of subscribers procured for it its success seems assured.

The author of the story "A Brother to Dragons," recently published, after much heralding, in *The Atlantic*, is said to be Miss Amelia Reeves, of Richmond, Va.

The *Cosmopolitan* is the title of a new monthly magazine of current literary and sociological interest, announced to appear this month at Rochester, N. Y., under the management of C. Venton Patterson.

The Chicago University, which has already absorbed three periodicals, is about to add to itself another, and will henceforth be known as *Unity and the University*.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

IN reference to the mooted question of the possibility of fires originating from steam-pipes, the city engineer of Quebec, Mr. C. Boilloire, writes to the *Scientific American*. "I am of opinion, from practical experience, that hot water pipes in contact with woodwork are dangerous. During soft weather, steam and hot water pipes become very hot from the surrounding air being too warm to relieve them of or abstract their heat, as colder air does. It is only two or three weeks ago that a towel laid across the coil in a room on the third floor of my house was actually scorched, as if by a red hot iron, and this has happened more than once. . . . Water heated under atmospheric pressure only attains to a heat of 212° Fah., or 100° C.; but in a five story house, with even an open well or cistern in the garret above—a height, say, of 50 feet, equal to a pressure per square inch of nearly 25 pounds—the water, of course, reaches a much higher temperature, as it does in any closed vessel; and if to this be added the additional pressure or resistance in the rising mains due to the retardation by friction through long stretches of pipe with numerous right-angled bends, it is easy to understand how the temperature required to force the column of water along may be increased so as to become exceedingly dangerous."

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine the uses of "chloral" as a remedy were pretty thoroughly discussed. The experience of the profession seemed to be that "chloral was an uncertain and treacherous remedy." Some persons are more affected by a dose of four grains than others are by a dose of twenty grains. Cases were reported where 200 grains per day had been given, and one case, reported by Dr. Beck, of the Baden army, where 430 grains were given in three and a half hours, the patient sleeping for thirty hours and recovering. The professor also agreed that chloral cannot successfully be administered hypodermically. There were cases reported also

The prices brought by the late Mrs. Morgan's books at auction in New York have been such as to astonish all acquainted with the real value of most of the works. For example, a set of Appleton's Cyclopaedia, the like of which can be bought new for \$90, brought \$137. The price paid for a copy of Spencer's Anecdotes, a book of the most insignificant literary value, was preposterous. The Rembrandt's Works, published by Quantin, was cheap at \$114 when the original price (1,000 fr.) is taken as a test, but the work can be procured to-day in the second-hand stores of Paris for less than half the publishing price, and therefore this was no great bargain. Walpole's Compendium for \$203 was another extravagant purchase. Competition among buyers ignorant of the value of books kept the prices up.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" is nearly ready with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.—Mr. Percy Russell has in the press in London a volume called "The Literary Manual," being "a guide to all branches of the literary profession, on a new plan." One of the features will be a writers' bibliography.—Mr. Hamilton Gibson is at work upon an important illustrated book for the Harpers which will be a feature of the next holiday season.—The death is announced of Peter Reid, a well known Scotch journalist, in his 77th year. He was the originator of the newspaper press in the north of Scotland, having founded the *John O'Groat Journal* in 1836.

To a much greater extent than either Englishmen or Germans the French have striven and still strive after a fine style. As far as it has been tested, this theory is borne out by the facts. In various writers, from Montaigne down to modern times, the ratio between the number of words and the number of verbs in a sentence varies in different sentences from 4 : 1 to 15 : 1; but the average ratio of a sufficiently large number of sentences is invariably between 5 : 1 and 7 : 1. Taking then one hundred consecutive sentences in Montaigne, there has been found an average of 6.02 verbs for a mean Montaigne sentence. Taking, in Fénelon, who comes about a century later, one hundred consecutive sentences in the same way, the mean Fénelon sentence was found to contain 4.48 verbs, making a drop of 1.54. Voltaire yields an average of 3.89, or 0.59 less than Fénelon. Finally coming to contemporaneous French, Sainte-Beuve yields an average sentence with 3.95 verbs, and Alphonse Daudet one with 3.38 verbs, a drop from Fénelon of 0.53 and 1.10 respectively.

Charles Dudley Warner's "Back Log Studies" forms the last number of the Riverside Aldine Series.—Fords, Howard & Hulbert will publish immediately "Reason and Revelation Hand in Hand," by Rev. Thomas M. McWhinney, D. D.—The J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press a novel by George Thomas Dowling, entitled "The Wreckers, A Social Study." The same house announces for early issue a new translation from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wister.—Mrs. General Grant has already received \$200,000 on account of her share of the profits of the sale of General Grant's Memoirs. The second volume will be ready April 1st.—Professor Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, has in preparation a "History of the United States from 1840 down to the close of 1885." It will be published by the Putnams in the course of this year.

W. E. Benjamin, New York, announces the preparation of a fine catalogue of autograph letters and original manuscripts. It will comprise James R. Osgood's collection, and many other rare and desirable specimens.

"The Life of Peter Cooper" is now in press and will be issued by the Macmillans during the present month. It will not be an exhaustive biography. The largest part of the material was furnished to the author by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cooper's son-in-law, but there still remains a large amount of autobiographical matter which it is said will be utilized in the writing of a complete biography later on.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately "A Hancock Memorial," comprising the proceedings of the Military Services Institution at the meeting held in memory of General Hancock; "A Study of Dante," by Susan E. Blow; "Essays on Finance, Wages and Trade," by Robert Giffen; "The Physics and Metaphysics of Money," by Rodmond Gibbons; and "Torpedoes for National Defence," by Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques, U. S. N.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, one of the leaders of the liberal school of Judaism, has just completed a volume on "Messianic Expectations," to be brought out by S. E. Cassino & Co., Boston. The book strongly opposes some of the accepted ideas as to the Jewish faith.—A volume by Mr. Henry Austin, of the Boston bar, is just out, which is of value not only to lawyers, but to farmers and farm owners, since it treats of all the points of law in regard to farmer and laborer, landlord and tenant, etc.—Harvard University is about to utilize the gift of \$15,000 by Mr. John E. Thayer to the University, to establish a publication fund in political econ-

omy. The University will, at the opening of the next academic year, begin to publish at regular intervals a series of contributions to political and economic science. They will neither be limited as regards authorship to the work of members of the University, nor represent any particular economic school, or method, or set of ideas.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, in spite of his poor health, has managed to complete another novel, more in the style of "Treasure Island" than any of his other books, and bearing this remarkably detailed title: "Kidnapped; being memoirs of the adventures of David Balfour in the year 1751. How he was kidnapped and cast away; his sufferings on a desert isle; his journeys in the wild Highlands; his acquaintance with Alan Breck Stewart, and the sons of the notorious Rob Roy; with all that he suffered at the hands of his Uncle Ebenezer Balfour of Shaws, falsely so-called, written by himself, and now set forth by Mr. Stevenson."—Messrs. Roberts Bros., one may here note, announced for early publication Mr. Stevenson's "Prince Otto," which preceded "The Strange Case," but has so far escaped production on this side. It is a sincere trouble to lovers of good books that this brilliant and delightful author is a confirmed invalid. To be sure, he may yet do more work than men now apparently well and hearty, but the chances are sadly against it. He is a consumptive, but he has indomitable pluck and will.

In compliance with the suggestion of the second International Congress of Orientalists at London, in 1874, M. Edward Naville readily undertook the important engagement to prepare an edition of the book of the dead of the Ancient Egyptians from the older Theban papyrus manuscripts. After ten years' assiduous labor the distinguished scholar has brought to a highly satisfactory issue this undertaking, on the steady progress of which he had kept subsequent Congresses duly informed. The work, which embodies the results of several journeys and the fruits of the most unflagging industry, has now grown to two sumptuous volumes, which will be published shortly by Messrs. A. Asher & Co.

Prof. Robertson Smith has been elected Librarian of Cambridge University, to succeed the late Henry Bradshaw.

No. I. of the "Hand-books of Ancient History," by Perthes, in Gotha, is on "Babylonian-Assyrian," by C. P. Thiele. Vol. I. is to The Death of Sargon II.

Dr. A. Neubauer will shortly publish a catalogue of the collection of Hebrew MSS. in the Jews' College, London.

The latest issue, No. 34, of Morley's Universal Library, is Southey's "Life of Nelson." No. 35 will be Maria Edgeworth's "Stories of Ireland."

The third edition of Kaulen's new "Assyrien und Babylonien," besides bringing the matter down to date, contains the best and fullest bibliography of Assyriological works ever published. We are pleased to hear that an English translation is in course of preparation.

Messrs. James Nesbit & Co. (London), will publish a second edition of Wright's "Empire of the Hittites."

Longmans, Green & Co. have brought out a translation of Kant's "Introduction to Logic," by T. R. Abbott.

Prof. E. A. Freeman delivered a lecture at Oxford, February 22d, on "George Washington, the Expander of England."

Mr. Walter Scott has edited "Fragmenta Herculaneana," a descriptive catalogue of the Oxford copies of the "Herculaneum Rolls" together with the text of several papyri, accompanied by *fac-similes*. The work is published at the Clarendon press.

Vol. II. of J. S. Hornegger's "Universal Culture-History," is just out. (J. Weber, Leipzig.)

P. Luntz, of Brandenburg, is publishing a new serial in 24 parts on "Prehistoric Antiquities," by Dr. Albert Voss and Gustav Stimming with preface, by Dr. Rud. Virchow.

E. J. Brill & Co., of Leyden, have published a magnificent quarto volume of "Archaeological, Linguistic and Historical Studies," dedicated to Dr. C. Leemans, on the 50th anniversary of his connection with the University of Leyden. The work contains a drawing by Alma Tadema, an "Egyptian Festival March," by Nicolai, and a complete bibliography of Dr. Leemans' publications. The list of contributors, one hundred in all, includes the names of the most famous oriental scholars in the world. The book is magnificently gotten up, and is sold by subscription.

Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishers of the "Grant Memoirs," announce that the Pope is writing his reminiscences and they will publish them next year.—Matthew Arnold writes to a friend in Boston that his visit to America is not for lecturing purposes, though possibly he may be induced to lecture once each in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. He will arrive in May and return in August.—In addition to Lieutenant Greely's narrative of his Arctic Expedition, he has written an official report, with maps and



illustrations, which is to be published as a public document, and of which an additional edition of 4000 will be printed.

Monier Williams, Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, has been knighted.—On the night of February 14th the bronze statue of Dumas, the elder, in the place Malesherbes, Paris, was seriously injured by some unknown miscreants, by being painted thickly over with a black substance. Dumas is a great favorite with all classes in France and the outrage seems unexplained.—Mr. W. McKean is translating into English "The King's Quhair" by James I. King Scotland.

16,305 books were published in Germany last year, as against 15,607 in 1884.—Another blast from the anti-Shakespearians is imminent. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press "Hamlet's Note-Book," by Wm. D. O'Connor, of Washington, a reply to Richard Grant White's attack on the Baconians.—George G. Small, the story writer and humorist, died in New York on the 10th inst, aged 50. He was the founder of the once popular illustrated comic paper, *Wild Oats*, in which he introduced to the public J. A. Wales, F. Opper, and other artists who have since become well known through their caricatures.—A new Bismarck book is about to be published at Leipzig under the title "Bismarck at Versailles." It will consist in substance of the diplomatic documents which passed between the chancellor, France, and the neutral powers during the progress of the siege of Paris. These will be illustrated with a chronicle and anecdotes of contemporary life at Versailles.

The report of the National Prison Association is about to go to press. It embodies speeches and discussions by ex-President Hayes, Charles Dudley Warner, Frederick H. Wines, Francis Wayland, George W. Cable, Z. R. Brockway, W. M. F. Round, and wardens Brush, McClaughry, Fuller, Pattison, Felton, Massie, of Toronto; Hicks, of Raleigh; Gardiner Tufts, of Massachusetts, and many others. The subject of Prison Labor is freely treated in all its phases, aid to discharged prisoners is considered by experts, and no phase of prison discipline or management is neglected.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. have sent a fitting reply to Mr. W. S. Gilbert's discourteous letter, the essential parts being as follows: "Your letter makes it necessary to explain that our remittance to you in acknowledgment for reprinting 'Original Comic Operas' in our cheap 'Franklin Square Library,' was made in pursuance of our custom of paying an honorarium for all books by English authors republished by us; although, unfortunately, in the present anomalous condition of the publishing business in this country, such acknowledgments are now necessarily made on a much lower scale than formerly. We will send you a further remittance should the sales of the book justify our doing so. We have been interested in your statement of the reasons which prompted your gift to the public institution you mention. Doubtless, since you decided to expend in the cause of charity the ten pounds which you kindly accepted from us, you could not have made a more proper disposition of the money than to the Victoria Hospital for Children. And we venture to express the hope that, if your generosity on this occasion indicates a purpose on your part to appropriate systematically to the Hospital your revenue from the United States, its funds will not long be in the needy condition which you describe."

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

TWO suggestive articles to appear in the April *Century* are, "Strikes, Lockouts and Arbitrations," by George May Powell, and an editorial on The Grant Memorial,—"Who shall make the Monument?" "What kind of a Structure?" "The Question of Style," etc. The issue of the new life of Longfellow adds timeliness to a paper by Mrs. James T. Fields, on "Glimpses of Longfellow in Social Life," which is to appear in the same number, accompanying a new portrait of the poet, engraved from an ambrotype taken in 1848.

The contents of the *Dublin University Review* for February, include "Is the Act of Union a Fundamental Law" by I. F. Taylor; "The Archbishop in Politics, a Protest" by T. W. Rolleston; "The Irish Question from the Standpoint of a Liberal" by T. W. Russell.

A new journal has appeared in Leipzig entitled *Sphinx*, and devoted to Psychic Research, Spiritualism, Hypnotism and other occult phenomena.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* has been enlarged, and now consists of 125 pages, instead of 50 pages as heretofore. The editorial and business offices have been removed to New York, and the subscription price has been doubled.

The naval duel between the "Kearsarge" and the "Alabama" will be the war feature of the April *Century*.

Foremost in interest among a number of journals printed in the far east is the *Orientalist*, edited by William Goonetillike, and published at Bombay. The present number is taken up principally with studies in folk-lore, the most valuable of them being a study in comparative folk-lore by the editor.

The Gladstone-Huxley controversy over the question of the scientific significance of the Book of Genesis will be continued in the April number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Among the articles on the subject will be a second paper by Prof. Huxley, replying to Mr. Gladstone's "Proem to Genesis."

In the December number of the *Journal Asiatique*, just issued, J. Halévy gives a statement of the various theories of the origin of the Persian cuneiform writing.

The April *Atlantic* contains a notable paper by Woodrow Wilson on "Responsible Government under the Constitution," and an admirable story by Sarah Orne Jewett, called "The Dulham Ladies."

The March *Magazine of American History* has as frontispiece an excellent steel portrait of General Sherman. There are a number of important and readable articles, among which may be specially named, "Shall we have Colonies and a Navy?" by Hon. John W. Johnston; "The Trent Affair" by Hon. Horatio King, and "Shiloh" by General William Farrar Smith.

The *Overland Monthly* for March contains several important papers about the Chinese and the Pacific Coast. A scientific and descriptive article which will attract attention is "Observations on the Big Trees," by Prof. Bradley, of the California University.

There is a report current in New York that an effort will be made to set the defunct *Manhattan Magazine* on its feet again, and that by the early fall that luckless periodical will take a new lease of life. There are strong elements of improbability in the story.

The *American Architect*, in addition to the usual form in which it is published, will in future be issued in an "Imperial edition," which, furnished at an advanced price, will in the course of a year contain more than a hundred extra lithographic illustrations. This is a unique venture, but from the number of subscribers procured for it its success seems assured.

The author of the story "A Brother to Dragons," recently published, after much heralding, in *The Atlantic*, is said to be Miss Amelia Reeves, of Richmond, Va.

The *Cosmopolitan* is the title of a new monthly magazine of current literary and sociological interest, announced to appear this month at Rochester, N. Y., under the management of C. Venton Patterson.

The Chicago University, which has already absorbed three periodicals, is about to add to itself another, and will henceforth be known as *Unity and the University*.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

IN reference to the mooted question of the possibility of fires originating from steam-pipes, the city engineer of Quebec, Mr. C. Boilloire, writes to the *Scientific American*. "I am of opinion, from practical experience, that hot water pipes in contact with woodwork are dangerous. During soft weather, steam and hot water pipes become very hot from the surrounding air being too warm to relieve them of or abstract their heat, as colder air does. It is only two or three weeks ago that a towel laid across the coil in a room on the third floor of my house was actually scorched, as if by a red hot iron, and this has happened more than once. . . . Water heated under atmospheric pressure only attains to a heat of 212° Fah., or 100° C.; but in a five story house, with even an open well or cistern in the garret above—a height, say, of 50 feet, equal to a pressure per square inch of nearly 25 pounds—the water, of course, reaches a much higher temperature, as it does in any closed vessel; and if to this be added the additional pressure or resistance in the rising mains due to the retardation by friction through long stretches of pipe with numerous right-angled bends, it is easy to understand how the temperature required to force the column of water along may be increased so as to become exceedingly dangerous."

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine the uses of "chloral" as a remedy were pretty thoroughly discussed. The experience of the profession seemed to be that "chloral was an uncertain and treacherous remedy." Some persons are more affected by a dose of four grains than others are by a dose of twenty grains. Cases were reported where 200 grains per day had been given, and one case, reported by Dr. Beck, of the Baden army, where 430 grains were given in three and a half hours, the patient sleeping for thirty hours and recovering. The professor also agreed that chloral cannot successfully be administered hypodermically. There were cases reported also

where death was caused by the administration of ten or twenty grain doses, and where dangerous symptoms resulted from a single five-grain dose. Such a remedy cannot be regarded as less than dangerous in any except the most skillful hands.

A correspondent of *Mechanical Progress* having stated in an article written for that journal that "brass cannot be tempered," another correspondent replies; "This differs from my daily experience. Brass, not hard by mixture, but by compression, either rolling, hammering, wire drawing, or any other process which compresses the particles of metal, can be, and is, tempered regularly, just as easily and in the same manner as you would temper an equal-sized piece of hardened steel, viz., by heat. By placing a small piece of polished steel on the brass object to be tempered, and applying the heat so as to affect equally the brass and steel, you will know by the color of the steel the temper of the brass, which by this process may be tempered in exact proportion to every shade of color of the steel."

The topographical survey of Massachusetts, says the Boston correspondent of *Science*, undertaken by the state in conjunction with the U. S. Geological Survey, has now been in progress for a year and a half, and about 3,250 square miles have been surveyed, or somewhat less than half the state. The parts already covered include the extreme western border of the state, embracing the highest elevations; two central sections,—one at the Connecticut, and the other around Worcester; the region about Boston; and almost the whole of the area to the south of it, lying to the east of Rhode Island, the character of which is very different from other parts of the state, hardly any parts of it being commanded by elevated positions. Hence, in surveying this, the plane-table has been laid aside, and the whole district has been mapped by traverse work; the courses of the streams and the shore-lines of the open water spaces being worked in by a winter party taking advantage of the ice. There is also a little completed patch in the extreme northeasterly corner of the state. According to an estimate made by the commissioners of the survey, the cost of the work the past season has varied from about eight to nineteen dollars per square mile, and an average of a little over ten dollars. By request of the commission, the U. S. coast survey has also aided the work by extending its triangulation over about nine hundred square miles during the past season, at a cost of a little less than two dollars a square mile, about a fourth of which has been borne by the state.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE PROPOSED NEW ART CLUB AND THE PENN CLUB.

Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IT is a question asked by many whether the movement to organize an Art Club could not join in with the Penn Club. The latter was established to promote both the interests of art and literature, and its friendliness to one is as great as to the other. Unless the interest shown in the new club is very great, and the disposition to contribute to its funds widely spread, it is hardly to be expected that it could for some time to come effectively carry out the entirely praiseworthy but certainly quite costly plans that have been prepared. Now, why not bring the artists into the Penn's membership, and let it have two or three times a year a public exhibition, in some suitable gallery or rooms, of the pictures of the members? The Penn Club now needs larger and more eligibly located quarters; why not get them where the purposes of the artists could be served conveniently and satisfactorily to all parties concerned?

Philadelphia, March 16th.

ART.

##### A DENIAL FROM MR. HEWITT.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN number 292 of your paper, page 324, I find the following sentence:

"But none of these things move Mr. Hewitt who has declared his belief that a general reduction of wages to the European level would be a great gain to the country."

This statement is absolutely false. I have never even in thought, or act, or deed, made such a suggestion, or had such an idea. On the contrary I have invariably insisted that the wages of labor in this country not only are, but would permanently remain higher than in other countries, unless they were reduced by the action of obstructive duties causing a deduction from the wages of labor; and this is the main reason why I am opposed to such duties.

Yours truly,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

House of Representatives, Washington, March 17.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

##### MR. CAMERON'S TEN SHIPS.

THE New York *Tribune* discusses sharply Mr. Cameron's bill to admit the ten ships to American registry. It says: Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, has offered, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has reported to the Senate, a bill which deserves public censure and defeat. The close relations of those Senators with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company do not justify them in breaking down for its benefit the American policy of protection. They are sent to the Senate, not as servants of the Pennsylvania Company, but as servants of the people, and they represent two great States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which nearly all the people of both parties uphold the policy of protection. They were both chosen by the Republican party to represent its principles, and their constituents have a right to expect them to be faithful to Republican principles.

The bill, as reported by Mr. Cameron, authorizes the International Navigation Company, otherwise known as the Red Star Line, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, to register as vessels of the United States ten foreign-built steamships. These vessels are now or hereafter may be owned by a "corporation, société anonyme or association in the nature of a corporation, created or organized under the laws of a foreign government," in which the said International Navigation Company is or shall be actually and bona fide the owner of not less than a majority of the shares." In short, the Pennsylvania, operating through the International Company, has been running vessels under color of a foreign corporation, but wants to get them registered as American vessels, with the right to engage in coastwise trade, and so asks that Congress will set aside for its special benefit the navigation laws enacted for the protection of American shipbuilding. Why should this favor be granted to the Pennsylvania Company, and not to everybody else who may wish to buy foreign ships for American trade? Why should ten ships be thus admitted, and not ten hundred? If the Senate is prepared to vote down the policy of protection, it ought to do so as a matter of public interest and welfare, and in such form as to give equal advantages to all who wish to buy and run foreign-built ships, and not as an act of favoritism to the Pennsylvania Company.

The form of the bill indicates that Senator Sewell, who offered it, and Senator Cameron, who voted with Democrats in committee to report it favorably, do not venture to propose free trade for everybody. They both know that such a proposal would be regarded with intense indignation by the Republicans and even by most of the Democrats of their States. Yet they also know that if this special act for the benefit of one corporation is passed, other corporations will demand equal privileges. They cannot be ready to affirm that Congress ought to legislate for the benefit of a steamship company controlled by the Pennsylvania, and against steamship lines that are or may be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the New York Central, or the Southern Pacific. It becomes them, therefore, if they are not ready to set aside entirely the laws for the protection of shipbuilders of this country, to withdraw this bill, as a measure of favoritism which servants of the people can never be expected to support. If they are to break down the policy of protection, they owe their resignations to constituents who elected them for a different purpose. In spite of a defection from a source so unexpected, Republican Senators ought to vote down the bill as an entering wedge of free trade, which could not be passed without destroying the harmony of industries by which the protective system is justified and upheld.

There is a free expression of criticism in Southern newspapers directed against the Senators from the South who opposed the educational bill. The *Memphis Avalanche* says: "The southern gentlemen who have seen fit to vote against the educational bill have been simply guided by a fossil view of the constitution, Democracy and the relations of the state and federal government. They have simply misapplied wise principles. They have merely supposed themselves to be walking in the paths in which their forefathers trod and in which they have walked." The *Mobile Register* indignantly re-opens the remarks of the New York *Star*, which attacked those who did vote for the bill. The *Register* says: "What right has the *Star* to say that the Democrats who voted for this measure are traitors to the principles of the constitution? The Senators who voted for it are honest and as able as any one who ever sat in Congress. It has been demonstrated from their speeches that the bill is constitutional, proper and necessary. The *Star*, no doubt, hangs on to the antiquated ideas of government which were exploded half a century ago, and we give it credit for honesty, but it has no right to call upon the President to nullify the voice of Congress."

##### EARLY "AMERICANA" COLLECTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

THE first forty years of the nineteenth century were to organize the study of Americana in a way that has guided the more extensive accumulations of the succeeding forty. The only Spanish contribution need not detain us long, but it is interesting as the earliest list, touching our subject, which was published in the *New World*, and this was the *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, of Beristana de Souza, printed in Mexico in 1816-21. It is in three volumes, and covers the writers who were born or who flourished in Spanish America, and of course includes works not relating to the country. It has become the rarest of all American bibliographical works which have been put on sale, and is worth not far from five hundred dollars today.

There is not a German list during these forty years worth considering, through Grahame tells us that in writing his history of the United States during the colonial period he found, in 1825, the University library at Göttingen richer in books for his purpose than all the libraries in Britain combined. It was also the example of a German professor which became so powerful during the early years of this century to direct and foster the study of American history. This was Professor Ebeling, whose American library of thirty-two hundred volumes and an extraordinary collection of maps, was bought by Colonel Israel Thorndyke, in 1818, for \$65,000, and given to the library of Harvard College. Hardly a writer on American history

<sup>1</sup>From the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, by Mr. Justin Winsor.



since, engaged upon studies antedating the present century, but has found it indispensable to sound the depths of this Ebeling collection. No list of it was ever printed, except so far as it may be included in the general catalogue of that library published in 1830-34.

Among the French, the labors of Boucher de la Richarderie and Fari-bault were easily eclipsed by the collection formed by Ternaux-Compans. This embraced about twelve hundred entries, all of a date before 1700,—an extent which, as Mr. Brevoort thinks, had not before been reached by any gatherer of the older books. This was in 1836, and the catalogue which described the collection, scantily supplied though it was with the notes of its learned possessor, has not yet ceased to be of great use to the student. It has been said that Ternaux formed the collection for the purpose of selling it. At all events, he took precautions to preserve the record of his bibliographical zeal, for his books, with his monogram and crest impressed on their covers, are among the much-prized nuggets of many an American library.

During these same forty years there were three Americans working in this field, upon whom collectors have been taught to look back with great regard, and two of them, David B. Warden and Thomas Aspinwall, were respectively consuls of the United States for many years at Paris and London. These gentlemen were collectors at a time when prices of rare books were very much lower than now, and when the foundations were laid of a number of collections of Americana which have since become famous. Warden was essentially a speculator in books. The first collection which he formed embraced twelve hundred volumes, and was described, in 1820, in his *Bibliotheca Americo-Septentrionalis*,—the collection itself being, three years later, bought for \$5000, by Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, the father of President Eliot, to be given to the library of Harvard College. At a later day, he sold a still larger collection, which he had used while working on the American portion of the *Art de Vérifier des Dates*, to the state library at Albany. Colonel Aspinwall, whose figure in Boston streets was a very familiar one at a later period of his life, and whose empty sleeve recalled the battles on the Canadian border in the war of 1812, was a collector of great activity and vigilant tact. The catalogue of his collection, which he printed in 1833, was not an extensive one, embracing only seven hundred and seventy-one entries, but he had been fortunate in the opportunities of acquiring a large part of the choicest early books. The mischances of a fire in 1863 deprive us all of still possessing more than a small number of the rarest titles. The library had been sold to Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, and some of the most valuable volumes had been separated from the rest when a conflagration overtook the bulk of the collection.

Our third American of this period deserves the name, probably, of having done most to create, foster, and direct the interest in Americana at the formative stage of the passion. This was Obadiah Rich, a Boston man, who, like his contemporaries already named, derived advantages from being put in the way of a collector's opportunities when he was sent, in 1815, as consul to Valencia, in Spain, and while later he lived at Madrid. The political unrest of Spain at that time favored this vigilant gleaner, and treasures came easily to him for small sums, which in time became almost priceless. Intelligent and kind as he was, Rich welcomed everybody to his house who sympathized with him in his bibliographical quests. Alexander H. Everett, at that time the American minister to Spain, became his intimate friend. Washington Irving found the bibliophile's generosity ever ready to lay books before him that had before eluded his search. He was the bibliographical mentor of Ticknor, Prescott, and Bancroft. In 1827, when Rich left Spain, his collection was offered to Congress through Edward Everett; but the transaction was not completed, and its owner, in 1828, settled himself in London as a bookseller, with this admirable collection in stock. Here he soon grew to be a counselor as well as purveyor to a growing class of American book-lovers, who were making the history of the western world the subject of their attention. Conspicuous among them were Colonel Aspinwall, Peter Force, James Lenox, and John Carter Brown. Rich's catalogues, which were printed between 1832 and 1846, were the earliest issued by any of the London dealers in a manner to make them genuine bibliographical helps, and the character they rapidly attained has not been lost. They are usually reckoned as giving the starting-point in the growth of prices.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A HISTORY OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA: The Oldest Fire and Marine Insurance Company in America. Began business as an Association in 1792. Incorporated 1794. [Privately Printed.] Philadelphia: Press of Review Publishing and Printing Co. 1885.

FOOD MATERIALS AND THEIR ADULTERATION. By Ellen H. Richards. (Household Manuals. Vol. II.) Pp. 183. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

FROM ACCADIA TO MACHPELAH; or, The Homes and Journeys of Abraham. By Rev. James Marshall Thompson. Pp. 319. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

FLOWER TALKS AT ELMRIDGE. By Ella Rodman Church. Pp. 320. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

ROLAND'S DAUGHTER: A NINETEENTH CENTURY MAIDEN. By Julia McNair Wright. Pp. 315. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

UNCLE SETH'S WILL. By Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin, (Jennie M. Drinkwater.) Pp. 408. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THE PROFESSOR'S GIRLS. By Annette Lucile Noble. Pp. 384. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

#### DRIFT.

—The New England Granite Works, of Westerly, R. I., with the opening of the current year began a most important experiment in profit sharing with their workmen. The company is one composed in the ordinary way, of shareholders with salaried officers to conduct their business. The employers who are in future to share net profits under a quasi co-operative system are common laborers earning from \$1.70 to \$1.85 a day in the quarries.

They are ignorant, hard-working men, with no economic theories beyond the belief that every laborer is entitled to a little more than capital ever is willing to give him. The present not wholly novel scheme has been introduced by the President of the company, a man at once shrewd, enterprising, and humane. It is, in brief, to pay the laborers their usual wages throughout the year, to pay the shareholders the legal rate of interest on their capital, and then to call whatever earnings remains, after settling all other accounts, "net profits," and divide them in equal thirds between the laborers, the shareholders, and a permanent reserve fund. The company estimates that in good years the laborers who have earned their \$1.85 a day throughout the 12 months will receive a dividend of between \$30 and \$40. The workmen themselves are not over-sanguine of any such pleasant result, but are gratified to find that their employers are willing to try to do them a good turn.—*Boston Advertiser*.

—The famous Pictured Rocks on the Evansville pike, about four miles from Morgantown, W. Va., have been a source of wonder and speculation for more than a century, and have attracted much attention among the learned men of this country and Europe. The cliff upon which these drawings exist is of considerable size, and within a short distance of the highway above mentioned. The rock is a white sandstone which wears little from exposure to the weather, and upon its smooth surface are delineated the outlines of at least fifty species of animals, birds, reptiles and fish, embracing in the number panthers, deer, buffalo, otters, beavers, wild-cats, foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums, bears, elk, crows, eagles, turkeys, eels, various sorts of fish, large and small snakes, etc. In the midst of this silent menagerie of specimens of the animal kingdom is the full-length outline of a female form, beautiful and perfect in every respect. Interspersed among the drawings of animals, etc., are imitations of the footprints of each sort, the whole space occupied being 150 feet long by 50 wide. To what race the artist belonged, or what his purpose was in making these rude portraits, must ever remain a mystery, but the work was evidently done years ago.

—The *Jewish Messenger* gives the following instances of artistic anachronisms: "Tintoretto, an Italian painter, in a picture of the children of Israel gathering manna, has taken the precaution to arm them with the modern invention of guns. Durer has painted the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden by an angel in a dress fashionably trimmed with flounces. In a Dutch picture of Abraham offering up his son, instead of the patriarch's 'stretching forth his hand and taking the knife,' as the Scriptures inform us, he is represented as using a more effectual and modern instrument—he is holding to Isaac's head a blunderbuss. A French artist has drawn, with true French taste, the Lord's supper with the table ornamented with tumblers filled with cigar lighters, and, as if to crown the list of these absurd and ludicrous anachronisms, the garden of Eden has been drawn with Adam and Eve in all their primeval simplicity and virtue, while near them, in full costume, is seen a hunter with a gun, shooting ducks."

—White animals have been observed to an uncommon extent of late in Germany. A white chamois was shot in the Totengebirge, a white fish otter was caught near Luxemburg, white partridges were shot near Brunswick, and a white fox was killed near Hessen.

—The *Mobile Register* is one of the Southern journals that perceives the deplorable effects of the convict lease system. It says: "Each year, as it rolls around, turns loose among us men and boys who are steeped in sin, and in whom the better feelings have been so weakened as to scarcely exist; men who feel that they have a quarrel with society and who are in many cases the enemies of social order. There are exceptions of course, but the tendency of life at the coal mines and on the convict farms is to produce this result. Is this a right thing? We think not. With such a population increasing in our State, and showing a disposition, as is always the case, to gather around the industrial centres, trouble may be ahead of us in the future. Who were the ringleaders of the mob at Birmingham nearly three years ago? Men who had worked as convicts in the coal mine."

—It is not likely that the Oregon was going sideways at the time of the collision. If she was not, then the schooner struck her, and struck her because she was in the way. It is the rule of navigation that the sailing vessel has the right of way, but it is the custom of navigation that the big steamers go ahead and take their chances. In collisions bow-on, they are sure of success. They cut down the fishing schooners and pilot boats with ease; even icebergs suffer more than they do, as the affair of the *Arizona* shows. But when the crash comes against the side of the steamer the case is altogether different. There is no resistance, almost no substance, to the sides of the steel or iron steamer. It crushes like an egg shell, and a blow there means destruction. For that reason it is wild seamanship to take chances in running across the bows of vessels at close quarters.—*Hartford Courant*.

—Rev. Dr. Nicholas Hoppin, for thirty-five years rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., died on Monday, aged 73 years. "In him," says the *Boston Transcript*, "the Episcopal Church has lost not only one of its oldest, but one of its most learned representatives. The original languages of the Scripture were almost as familiar to Dr. Hoppin as his mother tongue, while with the less-known writings of the early Greek fathers of the Christian Church, such as St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazianzen, he was as much at home as are perhaps the majority of the clergy with the ordinary text-books of theology."

—Eastern papers report a genuine boom in the steel-rail market, sales of the last ten days reaching 50,000 tons. The increased allowance of 150,000 tons will, no doubt, be taken up in a short time. Firm prices are guaranteed by the policy of the syndicate. Sharp competition will not be tolerated, and prices are quoted at \$34@35 per ton. The production will be increased from time to time as the demand warrants. The present production will build over 11,000 miles of road. The total output this year is likely to reach 1,350,000 tons, while the productive capacity is 1,500,000. An authority on railroads says: "The indications are as follows: There is an immense amount of road projected, estimated at all sorts of figures from 20,000 to over 40,000 miles. Then there is need of considerable mileage. The capital is anxious for investment. The people who have lost heavily in former years have forgotten their losses. A new crop of investors has grown up."—*Railway News*.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

### The Provident LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.  
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.  
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Phila. Israel Morris, Phila.  
T. Wistar Brown, Phila. Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.  
Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.  
Henry Haines, Phila. Frederic Collins, Phila.  
Joshua H. Morris, Phila. Philip C. Garrett, Phila.  
Richard Wood, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.  
William Hacker, Phila. J. M. Albertson, Norristown.  
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### The American Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Company's Building,

308 &amp; 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . . \$400,000 00  
Reserve for reinsurance and  
all other claims, . . . 1,070,610 92  
Surplus over all liabilities, . 447,821 13

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1886,

\$1,918,432.05.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM W. PAUL,  
JOHN WELSH, P. S. HUTCHINSON,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,  
ISRAEL MORRIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,  
JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.  
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.  
RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

—THE—

**William Cramp & Sons**  
**Ship and Engine**  
**Building Co.**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

## INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

### NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON,

SURPLUS . . . . . \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus. Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, JOS. M. GIBBENS,  
President. Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, - GENERAL AGENTS,  
No. 133 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

## REAL ESTATE.

### FOR SALE,

ABINGTON, NEAR JENKINTOWN, NORTH  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

VERY DESIRABLE SITES FOR SUBURBAN HOMES.

A Plot of 14.6 acres is divided into seven lots, (sizes 1 to 5 1/4 acres), or will be sold entire, if immediately negotiated for. Land high, drainage complete, fine view of surrounding country.

Access to the city, daily, from Abington, by 24 trains; (from Jenkintown, by 44 trains.) Apply to (owner), Howard M. Jenkins, 921 Arch St., City, or address, through post office, Box 924.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

### THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS  
AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RE-  
CEIVER, AND RECEIVES DE-  
POSITS ON INTEREST.

President, John B. Garrett.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

## BANKERS AND BROKERS.

### BARKER BROS. & CO.,

### BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow In-  
terest on Deposits, and transact a  
general Banking and Brok-  
erage Business.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.  
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.  
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

## DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,  
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,  
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

### The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 &amp; 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, W. Rotch Wister,  
Edward C. Knight, Alfred Fidler,  
J. Barlow Moorhead, Charles S. Hinchman,  
Thomas MacKellar, J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
John J. Stadiger, Aaron Fries,  
Clayton French, Charles A. Sparks,  
Joseph Moore, Jr.